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KURDYUMOV SCORES U.S. CIRCLES OPPOSED TO SALT AGREEMENT

LD271103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch: "United States: Acute Confrontation"]

[Text] Washington, April--The United States is now passing through an exceptionally complex and contradictory period. This applies to both domestic policy and foreign policy, particularly when it is a question of Soviet-American relations. Characterizing the present state of these relations, George Kennan, a former diplomat, now a historian, noted recently: "We are now at a crucial point in Soviet-American relations. Too much is at stake and a very serious price will have to be paid for any mistakes."

G. Kennan's concern, which is shared by many farsighted American commentators, is caused primarily by the vacillations evident in U.S. ruling circles on the issue of whether it is advisable to continue the detente policy and how far to go in that direction. Many commentators are caused just as much concern by the appreciable influence exerted on Washington's policy by overt opponents of detente and representatives of militaristic circles who are seeking to nullify the substantial positive groundwork created in Soviet-American relations through the joint efforts of both countries and to push the United States once again onto the path of fueling international tension. In other words, these people advocate the disregard of the objective reality of the changed correlations of forces in the world--a reality which back at the beginning of the seventies forced the United States to embark on the path of moving away from confrontation toward negotiation and cooperation with the USSR, particularly on the questions of preventing nuclear war.

It is precisely that question--confrontation or constructive mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union--which now determines the essence of the struggle raging there. On the one hand there are the champions of detente who advocate escape from the clutches of military rivalry and the creation of a reassuring prospect for the future. On the other there is the motley coalition of groupings expressing the interests of the military-industrial complex and pushing the country along the path of totally militarizing the economy. The flood of malicious insinuations emanating from the opponents of detente and cooperation with regard to the USSR's consistent peace-loving policy has reached such a scale that the American press often asks the question: "Aren't we returning to cold war?"

It must be noted that the anti-Soviet ballyhoo has not yet befogged the consciousness of the general population to the extent that it did, for instance, in the forties and fifties (Americans have learned a lot in the last few decades). Nevertheless, the old signs of population manipulation are there to be seen. There are the same glorification of reliance on military force, the same attempts to ascribe U.S. failures and burning problems to "the perfidious Soviets' intrigues" (it does not matter whether it is a question of the "loss" of Iran as a result of the revolution in that country or of the rapid rise in gasoline prices on the American market) and the same slogans calculated to kindle chauvinistic sentiments under the pretext of patriotism.

The editors of the St Louis POST DISPATCH--recently published a special supplement containing a series of articles devoted to the country's problem in order to mark the newspaper's centenary. One of the articles was by Robert Brown, an educator and author of a number of works on religious and moral questions. Pondering the atmosphere in the country, Professor Brown notes that symptons of the old disease are making themselves more and more clearly felt in America. In theology, he writes, there is the concept of idolatry. It does not apply only to those who worship wooden or stone objects. "Idolatry," Professor Brown notes, "is alive and well in the United States. It is the disease of those who proclaim that 'the United States must have superiority at all costs,' and those who say 'if they (that is, anyone) disagree with us, we will wipe them off the face of the earth.'"

Believing that "primitive nationalism" is making itself felt here (former Senator W. Fulbright once called this approach "the arrogance of power"), Professor R. Brown reaches the conclusion that there is a danger of a new offensive by the reaction in every direction. "As our status [polozheniye] in the world becomes less and less reliable since fewer and fewer countries will permit us in the future to act as we please, or as we were able in the past, there will be attempts to regroup our national forces not only in the name of the struggle against an external threat ('communism') but also against an internal threat ('subversive')..... It does not matter whether it is a real threat or a fabricated one."

The fact that U.S. militarist circles have already made such attempts is borne out by the readopted myth of the "Soviet military threat" which has become the main propaganda instrument here for the justification of the arms race. Propaganda fabrications about "the Soviets' sinister intentions" are invariably accompanied by demands to strengthen national security by developing and producing new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. Some legislators, retired military men and officials from the Pentagon and other departments seem to be seeking here to outdo each other in terms of anti-Soviet attacks and appeals for a "hard" line against the USSR. Those who aspire to the presidency--Reagan, Connally, Senator Dole and others like them--are being particularly zealous.

Organizations of a reactionary, rightwing nature which have been sprouting here like mushrooms after a rainfall are coming out with open appeals to fuel anticommunism and anti-Sovietism and the continued arms race. They include the so-called "Coalition for Peace Through Strength" which aims at developing a national strategy enabling the United States to achieve "overall military and technical superiority over the Soviet Union" and "stop communism." The members of the coalition, which unites a group of senators, congressmen and former officials of various government departments, have published a manifesto condemning the Carter administration's foreign policy as a threat to the country's security. In the opinion of observers here this means the coalition members intend to turn the country's foreign policy into the subject of an interparty struggle, that is into a political football on the threshold of the 1980 presidential elections.

Both inside and outside Congress detente opponents are attacking in particular the new Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement now being prepared whose signing, ratification and implementation would not only create a definite barrier in the path of further stockpiling the most destructive types of weapons but would also exert beneficial influence on the development of Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole.

The administration's contradictory, inconsistent policy is considerably facilitating matters for the detente opponents. On the one hand there would seem to be no shortage of assurances from the U.S. Government regarding its desire for cooperation with the USSR. The President and several other leaders favor SALT-II.

At the same time the tendency to describe the future of Soviet-U.S. relations by means of the formula "cooperation and rivalry" with evident emphasis on "rivalry" can be seen in other statements by administration representatives. According to press opinion here, the Washington administration has steered a course toward separating the SALT agreement from prospects of improving and developing relations between the countries. The Washington POST described this approach as "SALT without detente." As the well-known commentator J. Reston notes, the government is thus trying to assure the agreement's critics that even if the agreement is ratified "rivalry will continue."

The struggle between the two principles in U.S. foreign policy is being stepped up. Numerous public opinion polls show that the overwhelming majority of Americans support the prospective new SALT agreement seeing it as a means of reducing the danger of a nuclear war and creating the necessary mutual trust for intensifying the detente process.

Richard Barnett, one of the leaders of the Political Research Institute who is well known among U.S. political circles, expressed himself most convincingly on this score recently. In an article entitled "Disputing the National Security Myths" published in the New York TIMES supplement, he notes that a policy based on fear, on intimidation with the "Soviet threat," on fueling the arms race has not brought, and will not bring, security for the U.S. people. "In all respects," he writes, "in the sphere of military vulnerability, economic equilibrium, and social stability, as well as morally, the United States is less secure than 30 years ago. While the Carter administration is hoping to achieve the consolidation of national security by increasing the arms race, planning to spend about $1.5 trillion on it in the next decade, besides almost $2 trillion that has already been spent since 1945, Americans are feeling less and less secure."

The real path for the consolidation of security, R. Barnett believes, is not the endless, senseless arms race but its limitation and cessation. He urges people to heed the proposals advanced on this score by the Soviet Union.

The harsh realities of the nuclear missile age are leading all people here who hold dear a peaceful future to a similar conclusion.

KORNILOV SCORES NITZE'S CRITICISM OF SALT-II ACCORD

LD282342 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1548 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

["Mr Nitze's False Fears"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 April--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Mr Paul Nitze, former deputy U.S. defense secretary, has loudly announced the "threat" supposedly hanging over the United States. Now in what does the former Pentagon official, currently working in the post of chairman of the group for political analysis set up in the United States under the "Committee on the Present Danger," see this threat--in the increase of unemployment in the United States, rising inflation or growing crime rate? No. As he insists in the report he has distributed, the "threat" being referred to lies hidden in the Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons--SALT-II.

This is not the first time that attempts have been made to intimidate Americans with imaginary "dangers" connected with the SALT-II agreement, but what is new in Mr Nitze's attempt? To be precise, nothing. The main "thesis", if one can call it this, is the same old tune--that is, that the SALT-II agreement will give one-sided advantages to the Soviet Union at the expense of the United States. And the proof? Mr Nitze has none, and cannot have any. Instead, he juggles with all kinds of "reliable data," obviously thrown his way by the lawyers of the military-industrial complex and the CIA, and gets the old conjectures about the "catastrophic gulf" between the level of development of Soviet and American ballistic missiles and so on.

Such "arguments" even earlier looked unconvincing, to put it mildly, to soberminded observers. They are all the more dissonant now, when it is admitted that a SALT-II agreement, if reached, will be a weighty contribution to the cause of detente and the bridling of the arms race. Speaking the other day at the annual conference of the National Academy of Sciences, U.S. President J. Carter stressed, with full justification, that the elaboration of the SALT-II agreement is part of a lengthy and gradual progression to soberminedness on the basis of common interests.

The agreement will reduce the danger of nuclear war and will make a substantial contribution to the establishment of more stable political relations with the Soviet Union. According to the latest public opinion (?polls), over 80 percent of Americans are in favor of the earliest achievement of a SALT-II agreement.

And if, under these circumstances, Nitze, flying in the face of facts and reason, still attempts to discredit the SALT-II agreement, then this shows just one thing: The so-called "Committee on the Present Danger" under whose roof, as is known, the most diehard "hawks," enemies of detente linked with the Pentagon and the CIA and expressing the aspirations of the military-industrial complex, have made their nest, just will not reconcile itself to the fact that the preparation of the agreement has now entered its concluding phase. Striving at all costs to impede the agreement and to whip up the arms race, the gentlemen from the "committee" are putting about undisguised lies and slander, and are attempting to sow suspicion and mistrust. Mr Nitze, who even in the fifties played a prominent role in setting up the aggressive NATO bloc and in drawing up the strategy of the "cold war," is cast in the role of chief propagandist for all this unseemly activity. And, one must admit, an unsavory role it is!

SPRING SESSION OF DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE ENDS IN GENEVA

ID281706 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, April 28, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Antonov reports: The spring session of the Disarmament Committee has ended its work here. The session signified a new major stage on the road towards restraining the arms race and attaining disarmament. That was an enlarged session of the committee. Taking part in its work for the first time were France, Cuba, Algeria, Kenya, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and a number of other countries. The initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries lent an important impetus to the committee's work. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries submitted to the agenda a working document on negotiations relating to termination of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and the gradual reduction of their stocks up to their full elimination.

The first discussion of the proposal of the socialist countries has shown that most of the delegations recognize the great importance and the urgent need of solution of this question. The discussion which was constructive and businesslike shows that nuclear disarmament, as was emphasized by the majority of the committee members, should also occupy a major place in the program of work of the committee's summer session.

The committee members also discussed the question of prohibition of chemical weapons. Many delegates in their speeches emphasized that for its topicality the problem holds a major place among the basic problems of disarmament. The discussion of the question of prohibition of chemical weapons will be continued in the course of further work.

In accordance with the agenda drawn up at the session, an important place in the committee's work should also be taken by such problems as guarantees of security of the states which do not have nuclear weapons, prohibition of the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, full and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. The draft convention on prohibition of production, stockpiling, deployment and use of nuclear neutron weapons has long been in the portfolio of the Disarmament Committee. Speaking at the concluding plenary meeting of the spring session, the head of the Soviet delegation emphasized that the committee should also start working on this question.

The Disarmament Committee will continue its work on June 12. At the concluding plenary meeting its participants expressed the hope that the committee will be able to cope successfully with the important objectives facing it.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

ID280904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1020 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program presented by all-union radio foreign policy commentator Valeriy Kosovan, international affairs observer Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin and TASS political observer Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov]

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Good morning, esteemed comrades. I would like to begin today's program with a quick review of our mail. The letters we have received contain questions on topical events on every continent. But despite the variety of subjects you have mentioned, esteemed comrades, the decisive and main theme is that of Soviet-American relations, especially the conclusion of a Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

SALT Agreement

We dealt with this problem in our last program. Today the point will be: Who opposes a new agreement and what are the aims and arguments of these people. Such questions have been sent in to us by (Kulikov) from Donetsk, (Samkhurdinov) from Karaganda and (Silkoy) from Leningradskaya Oblast.

It should be noted that the contradictory and inconsistent policy of the U.S. administration is largely playing into the hands of the opponents of the agreement. On the one hand it seems that there is no lack of assertion by the U.S. Government that it wants to cooperate with the Soviet Union. At the same time there is a tendency in a number of statements and stands to separate the SALT agreement from the prospect of improving and developing relations between our countries.

But this approach has been described by the Washington POST as SALT without detente. I think we will ask international affairs observer Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin to answer our questions in more detail, please, Oleg Nikolayevich:

[Anichkin] Indeed, as the Soviet-American talks on the second stage of limiting strategic arms progress, the struggle around this vitally important problem becomes increasingly acute. The opponents of the agreement include retired generals, so-called specialists on strategic problems and some press organs which have become direct spokesmen of the Pentagon and the military-industrial complex. This ill-assorted position centers on several conservative, reactionary organizations, among which these are prominent: The Coalition for Peace Through Strength, the Committee on the Present Danger, the American Conservative Union, etc. According to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, these organizations have already spent over $5 million in order to--as the newspaper puts it--mobilize dissatisfaction with the Soviet-American agreement.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, what is your assessment of the arguments put forward by opponents of the agreement?

[Anichkin] In my view, Valeriy Ivanovich, they do not stand up to criticism. For example, the opponents of the agreement are now saying that there is no sufficient supervision of its implementation, that this supervision is unreliable and that in such a case there is no guarantee of the Soviet Union not breaking the agreement.

In reply to this, one can say that the Soviet Union has been strictly observing its commitments.

Representatives of the U.S. administration have repeatedly stated that there have been no violations of the temporary agreement of the limitation of strategic offensive arms on the Soviet side. The argument about the unreliability of supervision aims to call into question the system of supervision by means of national technical facilities, which has been accepted by the sides and has proved its reliability.

The implementation of the already existing agreements in limiting strategic arms has convincingly shown that such means of supervision fully serve their purpose. This is an entirely applicable to a new agreement, too.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, there is probably yet another category of opponents of the agreement.

[Anichkin] Yes, there is. The other opponents of the agreement assert that the Soviet Union would win as a result of the agreement while the United States would lose on the strategic level. This is being coupled with the assertion that the USSR is allegedly striving for strategic superiority. And again the propaganda clamor is being raised in this connection about the Soviet military threat.

It is not the first time that all these incantations have been voiced. They are simply dishonest. After all, even the Americans, including the critics of the second stage of SALT must know--and we have talked about this more than once in our program--that the Soviet Union is not striving for military superiority. The very notion loses any meaning in view of the present enormous arsenals of nuclear arms and the existing means of their delivery.

The Soviet Union needs reliable security. And security on both sides will be greater, provided we contain the arms race.

Some opponents of the agreement would like to link it with problems which have nothing to do with it. These attempts are quite out of place since both sides have an equal interest in achieving the agreement and there is no question of granting the Soviet Union any privilege. The calculations of the opponents of detente that blocking the agreement will help them to achieve some kind of political concessions from the Soviet Union are complete unreasonable. The Soviet Union will never agree to this.

Nuclear War Simulation

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, as we can see from reports in the press the opponents of the Soviet-American agreement are trying to cloud the atmosphere for the straightening out of relations between our countries by whatever means. Will the global maneuvers simulating nuclear war, planned by the Pentagon, not lead to such a result?

[Anichkin] Yes, such a conclusion is feasible. After all, what is involved are global strategic maneuvers, whose aims is reported to be to simulate nuclear warfare. They will be held with the participation of over 100,000 American servicemen stationed on U.S. military bases in various parts of the world. More than a hundred strategic bombers will take off. According to UPI--the Americans news agency--the air maneuvers, called "Global Shield" will include training flights of bombers of the American strategic air force in the general direction of the Soviet Union. The purpose of this perennial operation is to determine how quickly the B-52 bombers can take off and whether they can find their way to their targets. In addition, as the same agency has reported, several launches of an intercontinental ballistic missile without a warhead will be carried out from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California toward the Marshall Islands in the Pacific.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, please excuse me, but I believe this is an interesting question. [no further question heard]

[Anichkin] Yes, (?one can). Nor does the American UPI news agency conceal this. The report says outright--and I would like to quote this passage: The American strategic bombers will fly toward the Soviet Union. UPI quotes authoritative Pentagon and State Department sources. The exeuction of such manuevers may well lead to unnecessary difficulties arising in relations between the two stages at a time when important talks affecting the destiny of peace and international security are taking place.

And this can only please the opponents of detente, the opponents of a Soviet-American agreement on the second stage of limiting strategic offensive weapons. This can only be applauded by those who oppose the straightening out of Soviet-American relations and the improvement of the international political climate.

The American and the world public should realize that the forces which want to impede the normal development of Soviet-U.S. relations and are trying to prevent the conclusion and ratification of the agreement are acting directly against the interest of consolidating peace and security. They are moving toward another round of the race for the most dangerous means of warfare.

To ignore such a tendency, to make concessions to pressure from the opponents of detente and peace would only amount to whetting their appetite.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, many thanks. Esteemed comrades, let us return to your letters.

Radio listeners (Petukhova) and (Kutuzova) from Moscow are interested in Egyptian President as-Sadat's betrayal of the interests of the Arab nation as was specifically illustrated in the signing of the separate deal.

Israeli-Egyptian Peace Treaty

First, the separate treaty between Cairo and Tel Aviv completely ignores key issues of a Near East settlement the tackling of which the Arab countries are justifiably insisting on. The treaty does not provide for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and ignores the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right to create their own independent state. The treaty cancels the commitments which Egypt made previously toward the other Arab states, includingone on joint defence. As-Sadat's betrayal has united the hands of the Israeli hawks, which we can see, by the way, in the example of Lebanon. By directing an incursion into the southern areas of a sovereign Arab state and by bombing camps of Palestinian refugees, Israel apparently intends to solve the problem of the Palestinians in its own way and to subject them to genocide. Further, Egypt has agreed to become the first Arab country to supply oil to Tel Aviv; that is, fuel for the military machine of Israeli aggression. One would think this list is quite sufficient. However, let us take another aspect. However paradoxical it may be, the peace treaty, or to be more accurate the collusion between Egypt and Israel, provides for massed [masirovannyy] arms supplies to these countries from the United States. At the same time As-Sadat has pledged not to use these arms against Israel. Then against whom? It is clear that it will be against progressive Arab and African states, against the Egyptian people themselves.

The perfidious policies of the Egyptian leadership have naturally triggered off retaliatory measures by the Arabs. The overwhleming majority of Arab countries have broken off diplomatic relations with Egypt and recalled their ambassadors.

Egypt has been excluded from a number of Arab regional organizations and has been subjected to an economic boycott. Let us add that the headquarters of the Arab League has been transferred from Cairo to Tunis.

Computer for TASS

There was a report in the press, writes (Sadovskiy) from Krymskaya Oblast, that the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade signed a contract for the delivery of a big computer system for TASS. Could you tell us in more detail what this is all about? I think that this question is addressed directly to Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer. Over to you, Anatoliy Andreyevich:

[Krasikov] In preparation for the technical reequipping on the basis of what I would call the latest achievements of world science and technology, our agency, TASS, sent a whole series of orders to the domestic electronics industry. And at the same time we decided to place some orders abroad, as well as in those countries which had already accumulated a certain amount of experience in this area. Our reason for this was that there was evidently no need to re-invent the bicycle, as they say; that is to say, to redesign what had already been designed and proven in practice. In such cases it is simpler and quicker, and in the final analysis cheaper, to buy a ready-made product abroad, in this case a computer with certain technical and economic indices; it is simpler than to place the burden for a single, one-off order on a Soviet enterprise which is engaged in mass production necessary not just for one but for many of our customers. That is exactly the reason why we concluded a contract with a foreign, in this case a French firm, (Sodetep-Tai). It will supply us with a big (?S)-380 computer.

[Kosovan] Anatoliy Andreyevich, as far as I know it was originally planned to buy American equipment, but U.S. President Carter, for essentially political motives, refused to give the American firm a license to supply an American system to TASS.

[Krasikov] Incidentally, President Carter recently changed his decision, but it was too late; we had already come to an agreement with another supplier. During the negotiations with the French the technical description of the system being supplied was defined--the productivity of the electronic equipment, the dates and methods of delivery. And as a result, this new system of handling TASS reports, in comparison with the one offered to us by the Americans, will have more technical capacities and greater reliability.

The dates and methods of working this system makes it possible to get its main parts functioning by the 1980 Olympics. By the way, this was just the final thing that made us decide in favor of the French firm among all the possible suppliers. Also, we know that they are especially experienced in the automation of news agencies.

AFP: SOVIET SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON U.S.-USSR EXCHANGE

OW281352 Hong Kong AFP in English 1346 GMT 28 Apr 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, 18 Apr (AFP)--Soviet spokesman Leonid Zamyatin today explained the U.S.-Soviet exchange of five dissidents for two convicted spies as a pragmatic decision.

"There were people who wanted to leave the Soviet Union. There were others whose return to the Soviet Union interested us. That is why we concluded such an agreement with the United States," Mr. Zamyatin said.

Mr. Zamyatin made the statement during a joint briefing of reporters with Pierre Hunt, spokesman for visiting French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Hunt, in answer to a question, said that neither human rights nor the exchange had been evoked during Franco-Soviet talks.

SENATE APPROVES $137.1 BILLION FOR DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

LD281634 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2043 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 27 April--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports:

Under pressure from the military lobby the U.S. Senate has approved the federal draft budget for the 1980 fiscal year, which envisages the allocation of $137.1 billion, an unprecedentedly high figure, to the Department of Defense. True, this is $1.1 billion less than the government asked for, but this decrease is purely symbolic and does not encroach on the Pentagon's main programs of acquisition of new weapons, modernization of existing ones and development and creation of more barbaric means of destruction. The Senate draft budget which allocates huge funds to the Pentagon, simultaneously "freezes" the majority of social program allocations at their present level. This means that with inflation currently running at 13 percent, the real spending on the urgent needs of Americans will decrease sharply. Included in these programs are the creation of jobs, assistance to towns, development of public transport, medical services and education. Even the mouthpiece of the American monopolies, the WALL STREET JOURNAL, admits that the attempts to "balance" the budget, the pretext under which the government is cutting allocations to the internal programs, "will be a burden on the Americans' shoulders." This was also pointed out by the group of 24 sober-minded senators who tried, unsuccessfully, to counter the pressure from the military-industrial complex. Now the federal draft budget is to be discussed by the House of Representatives.

SECRETARY VANCE REQUESTS FOREIGN AID ALLOCATIONS

LD271132 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, April 27, TASS--Addressing the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has urged the legislators to approve the appropriation of 8.9 billion dollars requested by the administration for foreign aid in the fiscal year of 1980 and additional 1.9 billion dollars for the current fiscal year. The secretary of state pointed out that the granting of aid to foreign states, including military aid, serves the vital foreign policy interests of the USA and the strengthening of its global and regional military positions.

In other words, he recognized that the so-called foreign aid programs are an important instrument for the attainment of U.S. military strategic and political goals abroad.

It follows from the statement by Cyrus Vance that only 1.8 billion dollars out of the sum requested for 1980 will be channeled to economic aid, while three billion dollars will be spent on military support of the regimes welcome to the United States and 3.6 billion dollars--on aid to foreign states through the channels of the so-called international financial organizations. These channels, as was repeatedly reported in the press, are used by Washington for secret support for anti-national regimes abroad, in particular to the racialists of Rhodesia and the South African Republic.

The additional appropriations for the current fiscal year will include 1.5 billion dollars for Israel and Egypt to "repay" their consent to sign a separate deal. 238 million dollars are appropriated for an increase in arms supplies to pro-American regimes.

USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY DEPLORES 27 APR SHOOTING AT U.S. EMBASSY

LD281630 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Soviet Foreign Ministry has told the American Embassy in Moscow that it deplores yesterday's incident and thanked the embassy personnel who helped detain a criminal. Last night an armed person made his way into the embassy grounds, using a taxi, and fired in tne embassy's backyard. There were no casualties. The man was detained and disarmed by representatives of the Soviet authorities with the help of embassy staff.

The man turned out to be (Yuriy Nikredin), who has no definite employment and suffers from a form of mental disorder. He has a history of treatment for the disease.

WHITE HOUSE MAKES ERRONEOUS ASSESSMENT OF MIDEAST

LD271500 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy "A Blow to American Policy in the Middle East"]

[Text] When Begin and As-Sadat signed in Washington the text of the separate deal, drafted by the American administration, the Carter administration's--and even many American observers' assessment--of this document was that it was a major victory for U.S. Middle East policy. It was essential, like air, for the President and for those around him to regain their position in public opinion's eye after the failure in Iran. The revolution in Iran was unanimously assessed not only as a revolution hostile to the shah but also as a revolution hostile to the United States. However seeking revenge for the disgraceful eviction from Iran--as events show--will by no means succeed. In the White House they believed that a number of other Arab states would follow Egypt on the path of capitulation, especially those linked politically and economically with Washington. Those who arranged the deal believed that this deal would just be a prelude for a pro-U.S. military-political alliance in the Middle East.

Naturally the United States ruled out from its calculations support from Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Libya, the PDRY and other Arab countries which from the start opposed As-Sadat's capitulation policy. Bets were placed on Saudi Arabia, Jordan and other Arab countries. In Washington's calculations Saudi Arabia, primarily, should have become a partner in the pro-American Middle East military alliance. It is clear that for this specific reason Saudi Arabia's decision to break off diplomatic relations with Egypt in protest to the signing of the separate deal with Israel has been received with great anxiety in Washington. The London FINANCIAL TIMES has written: An enormous blow has been dealt to U.S. strategy in the Middle East.

The decision of a most influential moderate state in the Middle East to break off relations with Cairo is also a big blow to President Anwar as-Sadat. The Kuwaiti AL-QABAS, citing a senior American official, writes: Washington is showing profound anxiety regarding the fact that the White House administration has committed a clear error in its assessment of the situation in the Middle East.

Observers consider that the roots of this mistake lie in the incorrect assessment of Iranian events. American imperialism which failed in one place is trying to create or to extend its positions in another place, especially in the Middle East. However, those at whose expense Washington seeks to achieve positions are assessing the Iranian events in a very mature manner and can only realize that it is precisely American imperialist actions in Iran that became incentive for stormy social changes in that country.

U.S. PUTTING PRESSURE ON ALLIES TO GIVE AID TO EGYPT

LD271928 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, April 27, TASS--The United States is trying to persuade the West European countries as well as Japan and Canada to give financial support to Egypt. This was said on Thursday by Harold Saunders, assistance secretary of state for Near Eastern and South-Asian affairs, when speaking in a congressional subcommittee. Among the states on which the United States is putting pressure are Canada, France, the FRG, Italy and Japan. As was said by H. Saunders, Washington also hopes that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will hold a meeting in autumn and take a decision on financial help to Egypt.

The U.S. Government has already decided to make available 48.8 billion dollars to Egypt and Israel within the next three years.

As is known, Egypt has found itself in complete isolation in the Arab world as a result of As-Sadat's capitulatory policy. In protest against the signature of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty, the Arab countries decided to use effective political and economic sanctions against Egypt. Egypt has been expelled from many inter-Arab organizations. A number of states have already broken diplomatic relations with it. This is a heavy blow to Egypt. Press reports say that Arab countries have given Egypt 17 billion dollars as financial assistance over the last five years.

In such a situation Washington hurries to the help of its new Middle Eastern gendarme and tries to make the West European countries, as well as Japan and Canada, loosen their pursestrings.

NSC MEMBERS REPORTEDLY RESIGN OVER BREZEZINSKI

LD241548 Moscow TASS in English 1423 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD

[Text] New York, April 24, TASS--The American BUSINESS WEEK magazine reports that a number of key members of the National Security Council of the United States announced their resignations in disagreement over the NSC's chief Zbigniew Brezezinski's "hard-line approach to foreign policy", including his approach to Soviet-U.S. relations. Among the staffers who have already resigned or have the intention of doing so BUSINESS WEEK names Henry Richardson, who is responsible for the NSC's liaison with international organisations, and Jessica Mathews, staff specialist for control of nuclear proliferation.

TASS COMMENTATOR SCORES KISSINGER'S REMARKS ON VIETNAM

LD271304 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes: The XINHUA news agency has distributed a statement made by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Tokyo on his way to Beijing.

The essence of his pronouncements is that China's aggression against Socialist Vietnam, from the moral viewpoint, looks as a "not at all very bad affair" and it turns out, that Vietnam itself, as he puts it, is an invader of alien lands. Thus, quite obvious is another attempt to turn upside down the generally-known facts and to present black as white. Generally speaking, this attempt is to a certain extent natural: It is well known that the former U.S. secretary of state was one of those in power in Washington at a time when the United States tried to make short work of revolutionary Vietnam, when it resorted to methods of aggression which are very simillar to the present methods of the Beijing hegemonists.

The question, however, arises why did Kissinger make the attempt exactly at this time in order to whitewash the Chinese aggressors? Answering the question, observers point out there is every indication that it is not accidental that the former head of American diplomacy made this statement at a time when Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations opened in Hanoi, at which the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is known to have advanced important proposals aimed at normalisation of relations between Vietnam and China and which meet the interests of peace and stability in the region and the whole world. Since the very beginning of the negotiations Beijing has been trying to poison their atmosphere by continuing the slanderous campaign against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. In such a situation, as the Hanoi newspaper NHAN DAN was right to say, Kissinger's statement in Japan most "harmoniously" fits into the propaganda hullaballoo raised by China, since in that statement every justification is given to Beijing's expansionism which is a threat to the cause of peace and the Maoist leaders are spurred to frustrate the negotiations.

The Chinese leaders unleashed an aggression against the Vietnamese people, and they exactly bear responsibility for the crimes which have been committed. To iron out the problems existing between China and Vietnam Beijing's ruling circles should immediately and fully withdraw their troops from Vietnam, they should put an end to military provocations, respect independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. This principled stand of the Vietnamese side receives active support of fraternal socialist states, of the whole of the peace-loving public. But exactly such a way of restoration of peace in the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier, of elimination of China-caused tension in the frontier is most apparently not to the liking of either Beijing or those who, like Kissinger, echo it.

USSR, U. S. COOPERATE IN EXPLORATION OF VENUS

LD282248 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 28, TASS--The planet Venus opened in a large measure its mysteries to scientists in December last year due to the data obtained during the flights of two Soviet "Venera" stations and the American "Pioneer-Venus" craft. This is the opinion of members of the Soviet-American working group for the exploration of planets. It ended today a scheduled session at the space research institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. December last year was really crowned with rare success for science, a TASS correspondent was told by E. Timothy, scientific assistant to director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of the United States, who led a delegation of American experts. Never before, she pointed out, has it been possible to receive simultaneously such a massive stream of data on the physical parameters of outer space surrounding Venus. Of special value is the data about the rare admixtures in the atmosphere--argon, neon, and water vapour, which will undoubtedly bring science to even more accurate knowledge of the planet and its evolution. E. Timothy expressed satisfaction with the results of the latest Moscow meeting of specialists, and pointed out that Soviet and American scientists have now favourable possibilities for cooperation in the study of other planets of the solar system.

COMMENT ON REMOVAL OF SIX PRC LEADERS FROM POWER

Power Struggle Continues

LD291736 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1430 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Sergey Malin commentary]

[Excerpt] Reports coming in from China indicate the fight for power between Beijing's top leaders has entered upon a new stage. Observers are of the opinion(?that) the coming week will see a major political event, most probably a plenary session of the Central Committee of the CCP, which is expected to bring about changes in the Politburo, the highest organ of the (?ruling) party. Here is a preview by our news analyst, Sergey Malin:

There are many speculations on how the power play in (?Beijing's) high quarters is proceeding. Most observers [words indistinct]. China-watchers in the United States, for instance, believe that (?six) of the senior Beijing officials have already been actually removed from power. It is expected the (?coming plenum) of the party's Central Committee will officially confirm (?this). American mass media name those six proposed victims of the factional struggle: Wang Dongxing, vice chairman of the party's Central Committee; Ji Dengkui and Chen Yonggui, both vice premiers; a leading military commander, Chen Xilian; the former Beijing mayor, Wu De, and the chairman of the National Trade Union Federation, Ni Zhifu.

Those officials are (?strong) supporters of the party chairman, Hua Guofeng and opponents of Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping.

Doubtlessly, Deng Xiaoping will emerge a much stronger contender for the supreme power if Hua Guofeng's supporters are removed from the Politburo. And yet, is the political career of Hua's supporters in the Chinese leadership really (?so hopelessly) doomed? Japanese experts on Chinese affairs disagree with their American colleagues. They believe opposition to Deng Xiaoping's policy is unprecedentedly [as heard] strong.

Wang Dongxing's Purge

OW291157 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 27 Apr 79 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The factional struggle within the Beijing ruling clique remains acute, as evidenced by a report that six high-ranking Chinese leaders have been removed from their offices.

According to a recent report by the Los Angeles TIMES, these leaders include Wang Dongxing, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, and five members of the CCP Central Committee Politburo. This report has been confirmed by foreign correspondents stationed in Beijing. As noted by AFP on Wednesday, Wang Dongxing failed to appear at a memorial service held in Beijing the same day Hua Guofeng, the other four vice chairmen of the CCP Central Committee and nearly the whole Chinese leadership were present.

A rather influential activist in the Beijing ruling clique, Wang Dongxing served as Mao Zedong's personal guard and has been a comrade-in-arms of Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee. His name has not been mentioned in Chinese newspapers since 1 April, although all the other CCP Central Committee vice chairmen have appeared on many occasions over the past few days.

Wang Dongxing was recently removed from his post as head of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee. This office is in charge of the security of all state leaders and of the safekeeping of confidential documents. According to foreign correspondents, Wang Dongxing and the other five leaders mentioned still retain their positions inside the party and remain on the payroll but no longer have any power.

It is said that Wang Dongxing and all others who have kept close ties with Hua Guofeng have been removed from office by Deng Xiaoping and his ilk.

PRC DISTORTION OF REPORT ON SOVIET INDUSTRY REJTED

OW300234 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 28 Apr 79 OW

[Markov commentary]

[Excerpts] In the first quarter of this year, the Soviet Union produced 37 million tons of steel and about 28 million tons of chemical fertilizer. The Soviet people are optimistic about the prospects of our country's industrial development. However, it is necessary to point out that in the first few months of this year more industrial products could have been produced if the weather had not affected production. In general, the first quarter production plan was not fulfilled. Soviet mass media extensively informed the Soviet people of the above news. Soviet propaganda organizations report not only fruitful results but also difficulties and shortcomings.

Yet the Beijing propaganda organs distorted the situation in this regard with ulterior motives. Chinese citizens have not heard any good news about the Soviet Union for a long time. Chinese propaganda did not mention that the Soviet Union failed to fulfill the first quarter's industrial production plan because of some particular situations and some objective reasons. Instead they said it was a typical case. The Beijing propagandists alleged that the Soviet Union's industry seemed to be in jeopardy.

Listeners, after hearing the above facts, you may judge such allegations for yourselves. Finally, please consider the following two points:

1. The Soviet Union's industry, which "seems to be in a crisis," produced more steel and chemical fertilizer in 3 months than China's unprecedented industrial production in all of last year.

2. This year the consumer goods produced by Soviet industry can still be sold freely to all Soviet people without limit.

PRC CLAIMS SRV HINDERING FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

OW271452 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0900 GMT 26 Apr 79 OW

[Shragin commentary]

[Excerpts] The Beijing propaganda machine, in an attempt to justify its aggression against Socialist Vietnam, has recently been spreading lies about safeguarding the four modernizations. This Beijing propaganda is completely incompatible with reality. The Beijing hierarchy's clamoring about safeguarding the four modernizations is only aimed at pursuing its plot of great-power chauvinism and deceiving the Chinese people.

Let's look at the facts: Before the four modernizations plan was announced, the power-holders in Beijing had been successively launching all kinds of provocations against its neighbor Vietnam over the past several years. For example, they perfidiously violated the agreement reached between the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and the CCP Central Committee between 1957 and 1958 on the historical boundaries between China and Vietnam. In 1977, China forcibly occupied the Xisha Islands, declaring that they had always been Chinese territory. After the Vietnamese people defeated the U.S. imperialists, the Beijing leaders openly implemented a hostile policy toward Vietnam. The provocations stirred up by the Beijing leaders over the issue of Overseas Chinese in Vietnam is proof of this. China also stepped up its provocations against Vietnam following the collapse of the pro-Beijing regime in Kampuchea and later it launched a brutal aggression against Vietnam after careful planning.

What on earth has the war of aggression against Socialist Vietnam to do with safe-guarding the four modernizations? How can the work being carried out by the Vietnamese people to restore their economy, which was wrecked during the protracted war against U.S. aggression, and for national salvation hamper China's four modernizations? How can the Vietnamese people, who have been resisting Chinese provocations, undermine China's four modernizations?

The realization of the four modernizations hinges on the expansion of China's industrial strength. And the Beijing leaders have (?become more aware of this point) since their military adventure against Socialist Vietnam. In order to justify their adventurist policy before the Chinese people, the Beijing leaders have alleged that Vietnam is hampering China from achieving the four modernizations. However, who would believe such a lie?

RENMIN RIBAO BLAMES SRV POLICY FOR RECENT CONFLICT

OW291182 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 27 Apr 79 OW

[Mitin commentary]

[Excerpts] Chinese newspapers have recently published many articles crudely slandering Vietnamese policies. One of them is an article by (Guo Ping) published by RENMIN RIBAO on 26 April. Ignoring the facts, (Guo Ping) said that Vietnamese policy caused the recent armed conflicts in Indochina, principally its hostility toward China. Station commentator Mitin expresses his opinion on this issue.

Vietnamese troops have not invaded the territory of any country. They have not set fires to burn down the cities and villages of a neighboring country. It was the Chinese troops who did these things. It was they who invaded a sovereign country, Socialist Vietnam.

In fact, Beijing's leaders have never denied that Chinese troops invaded Vietnam. But, they have shifted the responsibility onto Vietnam in order to defend their criminal behavior. The author of the RENMIN RIBAO article also played the same kinds of tricks.

China's criminal attack against Vietnam is, in fact, directly related to SRV policy. This is a fact obvious to all. For example, unified Vietnam has done its utmost to strengthen peace in Southeast Asia as a whole. This has made Beijing very angry.

It is known to all that the Vietnamese premier's visit to member countries of ASEAN greatly improved Vietnam's friendly relations with these countries. Philippine President Marcos said that the Vietnamese premier's visit completely removed any (?suspicion) of Vietnam. That is why Beijing's leaders have become enraged by Vietnam's policy. Beijing's leaders have also been angered by Vietnam's strengthening of fraternal, friendly relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

As early as the time of the war of resistance against the United States and for national salvation, Beijing's leaders tried to persuade Vietnam to take an anti-Soviet road. But their efforts were futile. This time, instead of teaching Vietnam a lesson, the leaders of the ruling clique in Beijing themselves have been taught a lesson. The Vietnamese people's heroic blows against the Chinese leaders have laid bare their true features.

ISRAEL TO SECRETLY NEGOTIATE ARMS SALES TO CHINA

OW291638 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 27 Apr 79 OW

[Korneyev commentary: "An Ignominious Alliance With the Zionists"]

[Excerpts] The Israeli Zionists have long been deliberate saboteurs of the norms of international law and of the freedom and security of the world's people. These outright lackeys of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East have driven millions of Palestinians and other Arab peoples from their lands and brought disaster and death to scores of thousands of indigenous Arab residents in the Orient. Everyone knows that in 1975 the UN General Assembly condemned Zionism as a manifestation of racism and racial discrimination.

Although the Chinese leaders still voice opposition to Zionism and support for the just cause of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, facts are the touchstone of their true stand. As a matter of fact, the Chinese leaders have long betrayed the legitimate rights of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples and kept in touch with the chieftains of international Zionism and the Israeli ruling clique. Rumor has it that Chinese Vice Premier Geng Biao has met with Squadron, chairman of the American Jewish Congress, the most influential, international Zionist organization. Geng Biao declared that China no longer insists on the liberation of all Arab territory occupied by Israel. Following Geng Biao's meeting with the chieftain of international Zionism, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua secretly met Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman in Zurich. Later, a high-ranking Chinese diplomat at the United Nations visited Israel. According to reports on his visit, this Chinese diplomat told Israeli officials that the PRC Foreign Ministry favorably viewed the possibility of establishing relations between China and Israel, including the opening of consulates on each other's territory or, as a first step toward this move, establishing trade offices in each other's capitals.

Talk about the formation of a Tel Aviv-Beijing axis has promptly been translated into action. An Israeli trade group visited China last March. (JEWISH LIGHT), a Zionist newspaper published in St Louis in the United States, said outright: The purpose of the Israeli trade group's talks in Beijing was to conclude an agreement on the supply of armaments to China, including military planes, surface-to-surface missiles and particularly F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers with which the United States has equipped the Israeli Air Force.

The fact is that, according to the terms of the so-called "Egypt-Israel peace agreement," the United States--the mastermind of the treaty of betrayal between Tel Aviv and Cairo--will provide the Israeli Zionists with $3 billion of the most up-to-date weapons, mainly the F-16 Phantom fighters which will replace the F-4 Phamtoms being flown by the Israeli Air Force. The U.S. Air Force is also replacing its own F-4 planes which it considers obsolete. Tel Aviv has been considering how to dispose of its outmoded F-4 Phantom planes. To whom should Tel Aviv sell its outdated military planes and surface-to-surface missiles? It was decided to seek buyers in China. Judging from all the indications available, it can be concluded that Tel Aviv has decided, with Washington's concurrence, to sell its outmoded weapons to the Chinese leaders. It seems that Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan is the man who will make the final decision. Everyone knows that Dayan began a visit on 23 April to Thailand, Burma, Nepal, Singapore and Hong Kong. Well-informed sources point out that, upon his arrival in Hong Kong, this Zionist general will secretly meet with a Chinese official for talks on arms deals.

UPCOMING OHIRA-CARTER TALKS PREVIEWED, CHINA DISCUSSED

OW291054 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 27 Apr 79 OW

[Vladimirov commentary]

[Text] The Japan-U.S. summit conference marks a meeting between partners in a political and military alliance which calls for the presence of huge U.S. forces in the Asia-Pacific region. U.S. President Carter seems to have completely forgotten his election pledge to withdraw U.S. troops from the ROK [Kankoku].

The modernization of U.S. bases in Japan and the Philippines is underway with new types of offensive weapons being deployed there. Despite the fact that the buildup of the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] violates Japan's "peace" constitution, the Japanese and U.S. governments are striving to further strengthen the SDF. At the same time, the tendency to share Asian military costs between the two partners within the framework of the Japan-U.S. alliance is becoming increasingly clear.

The Japanese maritime Self-Defense Force has taken over a series of U.S. 7th Fleet functions, such as antisubmarine operations in the northwestern Pacific and patrol of the Guam-Taiwan sea routes. This enables part of the U.S. fleet to be transferred to the Indian Ocean. The United States is planning to create a new 5th fleet with Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean as its main base. The Middle East and the Persian Gulf will be included in this fleet's operational jurisdiction.

The forthcoming Japan-U.S. talks are expected to consider this and other similar plans. The question, however, is: Are these plans in the interest of strengthening security and peace for Asian nations? Relations with China will also be a topic at the talks. Since the Beijing leaders began to implement policies hostile to the interests of world socialism and progress, many people in the United States and Japan have been trying to use this political line for their own interests. However, as things stand now, it may safely be said that it is Beijing which is using the acquiescence of Japan and the United States to further its chauvinistic and expansionistic ends.

In the past, Tokyo once hoped to make Japan a bridge linking China and the capitalist world. This hope, however, had no chance of materializing. On the contrary, events in recent years have shown that Japan-China relations in many respects were dependent upon U.S. policy toward China.

Japan, along with the United States, had for more than 20 years failed to recognize China, its closest neighbor, and blocked its admission to the United Nations. When the Washington and Beijing authorities agreed--behind Japan's back--to establish direct contact, Japan had to follow the U.S. lead, even though the "Nixon shock" generated deep concern within Japanese political circles over U.S. policies.

Japan began negotiations with China on a peace and friendship treaty. They were fruitless for many years before an accord was reached. The negotiations bogged down because of Beijing's "antihegemonist" stand. Although China had made no concessions at all, the treaty was concluded immediately after Brzezinski, U.S. presidential aide in charge of national security affairs, visited Beijing, and then Tokyo.

At the time of the treaty's conclusion, the Chinese leaders gave their word that China would not extend the Sino-Soviet treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance.

They recently carried out their promise. The Chinese authorities thus clearly indicated their readiness for an alliance with Japan and the United States. There is a direct connection between the moves of the Chinese leadership toward the United States and Japan, and China's invasion of Vietnam. When Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping visited the United States and Japan this year, he frequently prattled about China's intention of punishing Vietnam. Everyone knew that by that time the Washington authorities had obtained accurate intelligence reports about an armed attack being prepared by China against Vietnam. In fact, they gave Beijing their consent for the aggression.

Furthermore, the United States and Japan virtually attempted to justify the act of the aggressor. Plans to supply China with modern weapons and technology for their production would have the effect of encouraging the Chinese leaders in regard to their aggressive program, would they not? If Washington and Tokyo should regard China's militarization as being in their interest, where in the world could one find a guarantee that they will not be disappointed?

This particularly applies to Japan. According to its leaders, Japan has to depend on imports for raw materials and fuel and, therefore, needs peace and stability. However, Beijing's act in unilaterally terminating its treaty with the USSR is, as admitted in Japan, an event that undermines stability in the Far East. The Chinese invasion of Vietnam apparently disrupts peace and security in Asia. Currently, Beijing openly seeks to play the role of gendarme in Asia, deciding who should be punished and how.

No one can definitely promise that, in the wake of the Vietnam invasion, the Senkaku Islands will not be the next target in China's expansion. Incidently, it should be noted that China has not only laid territorial claims to neighboring countries but also is preparing a new world war.

The Chinese leadership considers a new world war necessary and unavoidable in carrying out their plan for world conquest. The responsibility of those who connive with Beijing's activities is a grave one indeed, because they are running the risk of playing with the destiny of their peoples and the peoples of other countries. The forthcoming Japan-U.S. summit talks will show whether Tokyo and Washington have drawn the correct conclusion from China's recent activities or whether they still prefer to hope to use the "China card" in their own interests.

FILM SHOW MARKS DPRK ARMY ANNIVERSARY

SK271245 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 24 April 79 SK

[Text] On the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the foundation of the Korean People's Army, a film show was arranged at the Overseas Friendship Hall in Moscow. Participating in this film show were leaders and officials of the DPRK-USSR Friendship Society, veterans of the Korean liberation war, scholars and reporters. They extended a warm welcome to DPRK military attache Colonel Yi Yong-il and other members of the DPRK Embassy in Moscow who came to the show.

The participants enjoyed a Korean art film, "Peony Blossoms Bloom Again," which depicted the heroism and valour of the members of the Korean constabulary who exposed the criminal plots of the enemy.

REPORTAGE ON FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF AFGHAN REVOLUTION CONTINUES

Taraki on Year's Achievements

LD281242 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 27, TASS--A multi-thousand demonstration was held today in the capital of Afghanistan to mark the first anniversary of the April revolution. Its participants--workers, peasants, intellectuals, students, soldiers of the people's armed forces--expressed unanimous support for the domestic and foreign policy of the people's government and wrathfully condemned the machinations by imperialism and internal reaction against the young republic.

A military march-past took place in the centre of the city. Soldiers of the people's armed forces were addressed by the central secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, Nur Mohammad Taraki.

Speaking yesterday on Kabul radio and television, Nur Mohammad Taraki summed up the results of the past year and spoke of the tasks facing the Afghan people at the present stage. A remarkable event in the economic field, he said, was the approval of the economic and social development plan of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for the first year of the five-year period and the implementation of the eight decrees of the Revolutionary Council, which had a tremendous impact on altering the social, economic and political life of the Afghan people. However, the central event of the past year was the release of 11 million Afghan peasants from the burden of debts, and the launching of an agrarian reform.

In the centre of attention of the DRA people's government, Nur Mohammad Taraki went on, are also such problems as the elimination of illiteracy, the development of public health and education, the training of national scientific and technical cadres. The successes of the Afghan people in these fields are convincingly demonstrated by the polyclinics, schools, kindergartens, libraries opened in the past year, the creation of an Academy of Sciences, the publication of newspapers, magazines and other literature in many of the national languages.

Discussion of Counterrevolution

LD282110 Moscow TASS in English 1758 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 28, TASS--General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki has made a speech in Kabul on the occasion of the first anniversary of the April revolution.

The Afghan people, inspired by the example of the Great October Socialist Revolution, said N.M. Taraki, under the guidance of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan accomplished a really people's revolution which put an end to the rule of the exploiter classes and handed over power into the hands of the working people. But the enemies of the revolution, trying to bring back the past, continue weaving conspiracies against the people. In this connection, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan pointed to the subversive activities in the country of extremist groupings and also provocative actions of armed forces of Pakistan. He recalled that on April 7 Pakistani soldiers attacked frontier points of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as a result of which seven Afghan servicemen lost their lives. That attack was followed by another 11 bandit attacks in which civilians were killed.

We, N.M. Taraki said, extend once again a hand of friendship to the Pakistani people and urge the Government of Pakistan to put an end to interference of reactionary forces into internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It is the sacred duty of every Afghan patriot to defend the gains of the April revolution, N.M. Taraki said. Consolidation of the united people's front, the pooling of the efforts of all working people is an earnest of success in the struggle against counterrevolution. The trade unions, youth and women's organizations, revolution defence committees are also largely helping to rout counterrevolution. Touching upon questions of foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, N.M. Taraki stressed the exclusive significance of the conclusion of the treaty of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which turns a new page in the history of Soviet-Afghan relations. This treaty, which is based on the principles of equality and fraternity, he stressed, will promote to a still greater extent consolidation of economic and political independence of Afghanistan.

Pelshe at Embassy Reception

LD272112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Raz Mohammad Paktin, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the Soviet Union, today held a reception on the occasion of the national holiday, the first anniversary of the April revolution. Present at the reception were Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, as well as other officials.

Afghan Minister on Socialist Support

LD291624 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, April 29, TASS--The Afghan people feels all-round and sincere support of all peaceloving and progressive forces of the world, primarily the socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union, a TASS correspondent has been told by Minister of Information and Culture of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Afghan Peace Committee Hiyal Mohammad Katawazi. The week of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan, announced by the World Council of Peace, has become a striking testimony of profound sympathy with which the progressive mankind received the April revolution and the social transformations it carries out in the interests of the working people.

Numerous telegrams received by the Afghan Peace Committee, the minister noted, express broad support for the Afghan people in the struggle for stronger independence, for realisation of grandiose programs of construction of a new society. Our people vigilantly stands on guard of its gains. The workers, peasants and intellectuals are fully determined to exert every effort to put into life the objectives set by the April revolution the first anniversary of which was marked not only by Afghanistan but also by the whole of the progressive mankind.

MORE ON SRV-PRC PEACE TALKS IN HANOI

SRV Delegate's Remarks

LD272340 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

["Absurd Demands"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, April 27, TASS--The Chinese delegation continues to renounce responsibility for creating tension on the Vietnamese-Chinese border, for the aggressive war unleashed against Vietnam, a press conference here was told by the head of the Vietnamese delegation at the Vietnamese-Chinese talks, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Phan Hien.

The attempts by the Chinese side to draw a picture of the process of the worsening of relations between the two countries by resorting to distortions of Vietnam's position are totally groundless, Phan Hien said. The truth is that after the failure of Beijing's attempts to draw Vietnam into the orbit of its policy the Chinese leaders did everything to weaken Vietnam. That is why they first unleashed a war against Vietnam by using others, but suffered a defeat. Then Beijing decided on a direct aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Beijing leaders should bear full responsibility for the consequences of that aggressive war.

Touching on the proposals made at the talks by the Chinese side, Phan Hien noted that they were of a general nature. While the situation on the border between the two countries remains tense and there exists the danger of the outbreak of new war, it is not timely to discuss the questions raised by the Chinese delegation, he said.

At the same time the Chinese side avoided replying to Vietnam's substantive and concrete proposals. More than that, it made such demands as Vietnam's renunciation of its sovereignty over the Paracel Islands and the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from the Spratley Islands. The absurd demand was made to allow entry into Vietnam to those Huaqiao who had left Vietnam for China under the influence of none other but Chinese propaganda. The head of the Chinese delegation did not reply to the Vietnamese proposal to exchange lists of prisoners of war so as to ensure their speediest release.

Voice of Vietnam Commentary

LD282152 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[High-Handed Claims"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, April 28, TASS--The Chinese side not only evades a settlement of the most essential questions of Vietnamese-Chinese relations, but is also making unacceptable and absurd claims to the SRV, says the commentary of the Voice of Vietnam radio station on the Vietnamese-Chinese talks.

China, the commentary points out, demands as a matter of fact that Vietnam give up its policy of independence and international solidarity and follow into China's footstep in the so-called "struggle against hegemonism." The Chinese authorities want Vietnam to end aid and support to Laos and Kampuchea. They impudently demanded that Vietnam renounce sovereignty over the Paracel Islands and Spratly Archipelago--this inseparable part of the SRV territory--as well as revise the sea border between the two countries in the Gulf of Tonkin.

As far as the question of prisoners of war is concerned, the Chinese side did not even mention it in its proposals. It also raised a number of questions concerning the third countries, which is beyond the framework of the Vietnamese-Chinese talks.

This stand of China at the talks, the commentary points out, is evidence of the fact that the Chinese leadership does not display good will in the settlement of disputable issues between the two countries. The only thing it wants is to continue a hostile policy towards Vietnam and use talks with the aim of persuading Vietnam that it should agree to become a tool of Beijing's great-power expansionist plans.

While the Chinese diplomat makes impudent demands at the talks, weapons and materiel are sent to the Vietnamese border. More than half a million Chinese soldiers have been massed in the border areas, more than ten Chinese divisions are stationed near the very Vietnamese border. Strategic roads and military installations are being built on the Chinese side. China continues shelling the Vietnamese territory and systematically engineers armed provocations along the whole border. Chinese aircraft and sea-going ships permanently violate the SRV's air space and territorial waters. Some high-ranking leaders in Beijing are openly threatening to unleash a new aggression against Vietnam.

The situation on the border between the two countries, says the commentary, remains extremely tense. This may lead any time to a resumption of the armed conflict with unpredictable consequences for the peoples of both countries, for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and all over the world. The problem, which must be resolved in the first place, consists in the immediate elimination of this seat of tension. Vietnam's proposals on the disengagement of troops and creating a demilitarized zone are directed precisely at preventing the possibility of armed clashes, at easing tensions on the border, at letting the population of the border areas to return to normal life.

Our people, the commentary stresses, demands that China change its stand at the talks and give an answer to Vietnam's realistic proposals.

NOVOYE VREMYA: HENG SAMRIN PRAISES SOVIET AID TO KAMPUCHEA

LD270951 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 17, 20 April 1979 publishes on pages 6-9, under the leadline "Rising From the Ruins," a 2,300-word Phnom Penh-Moscow report by special correspondent A. Usvatov pegged to "People's Republic of Kampuchea national day." Usvatov begins by describing the arrival in Phnom Penh of an aircraft carrying 30 tons of Soviet "fabrics, children's clothing and medicines" for Kampuchea. He continues:

"'The Soviet Union's aid to the Kampuchean people could not be more timely,'" Heng Samrin, president of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] Central Committee and president of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, told a group of journalists who accompanied the freight from Moscow. 'Our motherland has just been liberated from the pro-Beijing Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, and we are starting to build a new life virtually from scratch since that criminal clique killed about 3 million of the country's inhabitants, virtually totally destroyed our economy and trampled culture underfoot. We see the Soviet people's aid as a vivid manifestation of internationalism and solidarity with the peoples who have cast off the fetters of slavery.'

"Answering a question about the primary tasks of the new revolutionary government in Kampuchea, Heng Samrin pointed out the efforts being made first of all to organize normal life in the country and the need to finally eradicate the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs."

Usvatov goes on to describe the work to restore communications and agriculture, normalize the situation in Phnom Penh and overcome the shortage of cadres. After outlining the work being done to train soldiers and militiamen, Usvatov concludes: "The first national conference on military questions was held at the end of March in Phnom Penh. Its work was led by Pen Sovan, deputy president of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, the person responsible for defense and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces. The conference participants urged all cadre workers of the KNUFNS and all fighters to steadfastly defend the revolutionary government and the Kampuchean people's life and property.

"In conversation with Soviet journalists, Pen Sovan said: 'Despite the serious defeat sustained by the Beijing reactionaries in our country, they have by no means renounced their policy of hegemonism and expansionism and are still attempting to use the remnants of the shattered Pol Pot-Ieng Sary army in order to carry out subversive activity against People's Kampuchea. But our people, who have won the right to a human life and human dignity, are fully determined to smash all the Beijing elite's plans, to defend our national independence and to build a prosperous country.'

"'... We have survived and now we are going to work for a free, prosperous Kampuchea,' I heard one National United Front activist say, and these words seemed to me a very accurate reflection of the sentiments of a freedom-loving and proud people, a people looking to a bright future."

SUCCESSES OF PEOPLE'S KAMPUCHEA NOTED ON NATIONAL DAY

LD271545 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Col A. Leontyev article: "Kampuchean People's Holiday"]

[Text] The date 17 April is a national holiday for the People's Republic of Kampuchea. On this memorable date 4 years ago the country won freedom and independence. The historic victory was secured as a result of a protracted and severe struggle against the imperialists and their reactionary henchmen, thanks to the Kampuchean people's close cohesion with the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Laos and with the support of the socialist countries and all progressive mankind.

After the country's liberation on 17 April 1975 the people hoped for a peaceful life in conditions of genuine democracy. However, their hopes were destroyed by the reactionary pro-Beijing Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. The clique betrayed the people's interests, destroyed revolutionary gains and established a regime of bloody terror and violence in the country. The country was destroyed and ruined and the population of the cities was taken away to concentration camps. About 3 million people were killed. But the day of reckoning came. Last January the people rose up. Their struggle was headed by the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation. Under the front's leadership the patriots overthrew the puppet regime and established genuine people's power in the country.

Less than 4 months have passed since then. But even in this short time much has already been done to eliminate the terrible consequences of the criminal clique's dominance in the country. The first important successes have been secured in implementing the task put forward by the front--that of building a peaceful, independent, democratic, neutral and nonalined Kampuchea traveling a socialist path.

Hundreds of thousands of former concentration camp prisoners have returned home.
[paragraph continues]

Phnom Penh and other Kampuchean cities are being restored, after being condemned to destruction by the Beijing puppets, who boasted that they would create a historically unprecedented society without cities, without families, without money, without personal property and without mail or telegraph services. The revolution cancelled these misanthropic plans on the part of the traitors, who implemented in the country a "cultural revolution" imported from China. Dozens of industrial enterprises have already been restored, schools and hospitals are being constructed everywhere and irrigation installations, bridges and roads are being restored.

Genuine freedom has come to Kampuchea. Terror and repression, injustice and humiliation, discrimination against citizens have been ended. From now on all of the country's citizens are equal and have identical rights and duties in the political, economic and social spheres. Revolutionary law and order are being strictly observed. The people have been granted the broadest democratic rights.

The other day the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea, with the support of the local population, eliminated the bases of remnants of the defeated Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang.

The people of the new, free Kampuchea are looking to the future with confidence. The People's Republic of Kampuchea has won wide prestige in the international arena.

On Kampuchea's national day,the Soviet people wish the people and servicemen of Kampuchea further successes in building a new life and in defending the glorious gains of the revolution.

POL POT 'BANDITS' CRUISING THAILAND'S TERRITORY

LD282312 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

["Strange Stand"--TASS headline]

[Text] Bangkok, April 28, TASS--The journalistic circles of Bangkok are discussing the fact of mass crossing via Thailand's territory, from one border area of Kampuchea to another, of a large group of remainders of the Pol Pot gangs, whichretreated under the attacks of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea. In an attempt to cover their retreat, the Pol Pot bandits were forcibly driving tens of thousands of Kampuchean civilians, which is, as a matter of fact, a continuation of the policy of genocide-mass extermination of the population by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang.

An AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE correspondent reports that Son Sam eyewitnessed how armed Pol Pot bandits escorted across Thailand's territory Kampuchean peasants captured hostage by them. "I counted 30 thousand people the other day. They marched silently in ranks of 30-40 persons. There were women and children among them, and carts with bags and baggage driven by buffalos. When somebody halted and refused to go on, a soldier clad in black uniform rudely struck him with the rifle butt."

Attention is drawn here that leftwing Pol Pot bandits pass across Thailand's territory may deteriorate relations between the two countries, on which stake is placed by certain forces including those outside Thailand. These forces hope to undermine the position officially taken by the Thailand Government, which repeatedly declared non-interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

NOVOYE VREMYA ATTACKS MILOVAN DJILAS, CITES EMIGRATION OFFER

LD270845 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 17, 20 Apr 79 p 16 LD

[Correspondent V. Gavilevskiy dispatch: "Shortsightedness"]

[Text] Belgrade--For many years now Milovan Djilas, formerly a leading figure in the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, having totally broken with socialism, has slanderously attacked both the country which raised him and the USSR and the other socialist states.

His book "The New Class" when once published in the West, caused delight among the most reactionary circles. British anti-Sovietist Edward Crankshaw put it like this: "It is the most astonishing anticommunist document ever published."

People in Yugoslavia note (in particular, this was mentioned at the LCY Central Committee plenum at the end of 1978) that Djilas has become more active again lately. Visitors from the West are again hurrying to see him in Belgrade and are obtaining "sensational" new interviews rehashing what Djilas has said before.

In conversation with foreign correspondents recently Jure Bilic, chairman of the Croatian Sabor (parliament) disclosed: Some time ago Djilas went to Zagreb, where "he established contact with routed nationalist elements" and also with nationalists in Ljubljana who advocate Slovenia's secession from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. J. Bilic also noted that Yugoslavia is prepared to authorize Djilas to leave the country: "Let him live wherever he likes, he is a political corpse as far as we are concerned."

Western propagandists hint that the last has not been heard of people such as Djilas and that they may yet become a "factor" in Yugoslavia's political life. One can only wonder at such shortsightedness.

BCP DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU LEADERSHIP OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

LD201339 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A delegation of BCP party workers headed by A. Popov, first deputy chief of the BCP Central Committee Science and Education Department, was in the Soviet Union 9 through 17 April in accordance with the plan of interparty cooperation between the CPSU and the BCP.

During their stay in our country the Bulgarian friends familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of party leadership of planning of scientific and technical progress. They had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department and the Belorussian CP Central Committee, visited a number of party committees, scientific organizations and establishments in Moscow and the Belorussian SSR and visited industrial and agricultural collectives.

MOSCOW RADIO RECALLS ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-ALBANIAN SOCIETY

AU2$2119 Moscow in Albanian to Albania 1530 GMT 28 Apr 79 AU

[Unattributed and untitled commentary on 21st anniversary of the founding of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society]

[Text] Twenty-one years have elapsed today since the founding of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society. Its founders were the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, various social organizations and collectives of a number of industrial enterprises, kolkhozes and scientific and educational institutions in our country.

The society's statute states that its purpose is to promote the fraternal friendship between our peoples and countries on the basis of the principles of internationalism. The society's activists,thousands upon thousands of Soviet citizens, did their utmost for the practical implementation of this noble duty. Delegations from the society, workers from various enterprises throughout the republic, agricultural workers, scientists, well-known artists and men of culture visited Albania. In return, the society welcomed Albanian delegations. As the Albanian press itself pointed out, personal contacts with Soviet people and acquaintance with their advanced experience was very beneficial to the working people of Albania, helping them to resolve problems of socialist construction more successfully.

In the course of their activity stretching over many years, the activists of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society did a lot to acquaint the Soviet people with the history and culture of the Albanian people, their revolutionary and democratic traditions and their valiant struggle for social and national liberation. According to tradition, every national holiday of the Albanian people is celebrated in Moscow at the House of Friendship With the Peoples of Foreign Countries, with the participation of public representatives. In the course of such meetings scholars and specialists who have worked in Albania deliver lectures, show films and organize photographic exhibitions. A soiree of this kind took place in January this year, on the occasion of Albania's Republic Day. Those present listened with great interest to a lecture delivered by Doctor of Sciences Nina Smirnova about the history of the Albanian national liberation struggle and the victory of the people's revolution in Albania and about Soviet-Albanian cooperation in the early postwar years.

The society's program of activity this year includes a number of other activities such as meetings and other activities, including a meeting to mark a memorable event in the history of the Albanian people, the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation from fascism.

The internationalist principles guiding the activity of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society are firm principles, just as firm as the warm feelings of the Soviet people toward Albania. On the eve of the international festival of workers' solidarity, May Day, they wish the Albanian people many successes at work and in life, as well as in the construction of socialism.

USSR AMBASSADOR PRESENTS BULGARIA'S DRAGOYCHEVA WITH AWARD

LD290618 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] On instructions from the Government of the USSR, the Soviet Ambassador to Bulgaria Bazovskiy has presented, in a festive atmosphere, the Order of the October Revolution to Tsola Dragoycheva, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and honorary chairman of the All-People's Committee of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship. She has been given the award in recognition to her services to the consolidation of fraternal friendship between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples and on the occasion of her 80th birthday.

BRIEFS

GDR DELEGATION IN KIEV--A delegation of GDR scientists and physicians, headed by Konstantin Spies, GDR deputy minister of health, has arrived in Kiev to participate in the events arranged in the framework of the 10-day GDR health service and medical science festival in the USSR. On 16 April the delegation was received by Romanenko, Ukrainian minister of health, who spoke about relations between Ukrainian and GDR physicians, about Ukrainian scientific achievements in the field of medicine. Participation in the conversation were Benediktov, USSR deputy minister of health; leaders of scientific research and medical institutes in Kiev; and Rudolf Roscher, GDR consul general in Kiev. The delegation will visit scientific establishments and hospitals in Kiev. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 16 Apr 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON GISCARD OFFICIAL VISIT TO MOSCOW CONTINUES

27 Apr Talks Open

LD271240 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--Talks have opened in the Kremlin on April 27 between General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France. Taking part in the talks from the Soviet side are member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers A.N. Kosygin, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers V.A. Kirillin, USSR Foreign Trade Minister N.S. Patolichev. From the French side--Minister of Foreign Affairs J. Francois-Poncet, Minister of Economics R. Monory and Minister of Foreign Trade J.F. Deniau.

In the course of the talks were discussed the state and future of Soviet-French relations. It was pointed out that the French people shows well wishing to the Soviet Union, just as the Soviet people entertains friendly feelings to France. The sides expressed the unanimous opinion that there are good prospects for a broadening of mutually-beneficial ties between the Soviet Union and France in the political, trade economic, scientific technical, cultural and other fields, and that mutual understanding had been reached on a number of practical issues of Soviet-French cooperation which were under discussion. In the course of the talks, it was stressed by the French side that France pursues an independent policy, which met with full understanding from the Soviet side.

Considerable attention at the talks was devoted to the policy of detente. It was pointed out that the Soviet Union and France were at the sources of detente, and it is for the second decade now that Soviet-French cooperation is the core of this policy. Events and actions favouring this policy or detrimental to it were examined. Both sides stressed with satisfaction the great significance of active cooperation between the Soviet Union and France both in the deepening of the process of international detente and in developing and giving it an even greater vital force.

Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing expressed determination to deepen the friendly Soviet-French relations, further enhance the role of mutual cooperation in the interests of the peoples of both countries, in the interests of detente in Europe and in the world as a whole. The talks are proceeding in a friendly atmosphere according with the character of relations between the Soviet Union and France, between the Soviet and French peoples.

Also taking part in the talks are:

From the Soviet side--head of department of the CPSU CC L.M. Zamyatin, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU CC A.I. Blatov, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister A.G. Kovalyov, USSR Ambassador to France S.V. Chervonenko, head of department of the USSR Foreign Ministry A.L. Adamishin.

From the French side--Secretary General of the Presidential Office J. Wahl, French Ambassador to the USSR B. de Leusse, official representative of the Elysee Palace for liaison with the press P. Hunt, advisers to the Presidential Office G. Robin, Guy de Panafieu, directors of department of the Foreign Ministry of France H. Froment Meurice, J. Andreani and other officials.

Proposal on French Cosmonaut

LD271152 Moscow TASS in English 1138 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

["At the Soviet-French Talks"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--In the course of the talks in the Kremlin today, Leonid Brezhnev put forward the idea that a French cosmonaut be sent into flight together with a Soviet crew. President Valeriy Giscard d'Estaing positively responded to this proposal.

Salyut Crew Hails Proposal

LD282034 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2000 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

["Soviet Cosmonauts Invite Frenchmen To Come To Stay"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--"We would wish a French cosmonaut a happy take-off, and the opportunity of looking at the earth, at their fair country, from above. It is very beautiful from space at the moment." These were the words transmitted by Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, the crewmembers of the Soviet orbital scientific station Salyut-6, when they heard that during Soviet-French talks the USSR had proposed that a French cosmonaut take part in one of the Soviet spaceflights.

A Soviet-French scientific experiment, Elma, is currently being conducted onboard the Salyut-6 station to obtain materials with predetermined properties in space.

Gromyko Talks With Francois-Poncet

LD271344 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--On April 27, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko met French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet. During the Soviet-French summit talks held in Moscow, Andrey Gromyko and Jean Francois-Poncet discussed some topical problems of the present day international situation. During the conversation that passed in a constructive and friendly atmosphere, there was also an exchange of opinions on questions of further development and strengthening of Soviet-French cooperation on the international arena.

Press Conference Held

LD271715 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--In connection with the commencement of talks between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and the president of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing a press conference was held at the International Press Centre. Attending it were numerous Soviet and foreign journalists, among them more than 120 correspondents who came to Moscow specially to cover the Soviet-French summit meeting and represent various organs of the foreign press, radio and television.

The press conference was addressed by the Soviet spokesman Leonid Zamyatin and the French spokesman Pierre Hunt. They said that the Soviet-French summit talks were passing in a frank and businesslike atmosphere that accords with the nature of relations between the Soviet Union and France. The USSR and France were at the cradle of detente and Soviet-French cooperation forms the core of this policy for already the second decade.

It was stressed from the Soviet side that as it was pointed out at the talks by Leonid Brezhnev, the present meeting is taking place at a time when the international situation has been complicated by a number of negative phenomena. All this faces our countries with the need of defending the cause of peace and detente with even greater vigour and consistency. There can be no halfway stop here. Otherwise, it was noted by Leonid Brezhnev, the forces that are undermining the mainstays of international peace will feel themselves unimpeded and will try to hurl mankind back to the times of the cold war.

The spokesman of the Elysee Palace said that having agreed with the general evaluation of the situation in the world outlined by Leonid Brezhnev, the president of France expressed conviction that Soviet-French cooperation should play an important role in the cause of consolidating detente and developing it.

He stressed in this that France is conducting an independent policy. The president is convinced that detente should have an all-embracing, global nature and spread to all continents of the world. He declared for the practice of more frequent consultations between heads of states. This is particularly necessary in connection with the complex situations that crop up in the world. As it was stated by Valery Giscard d'Estaing, detente cannot be an automatic process. It requires definite efforts, it must be deepened and expanded, and it is necessary to follow the course that is supported by the Soviet Union and France.

The Soviet spokesman noted that in the course of the talks L.I. Brezhnev expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations between the two countries in various spheres. They are expanding and strengthening and on the whole gaining in momentum. For already the second decade since Soviet-French cooperation in the field of peace and detente has acquired a close nature, L.I. Brezhnev stressed, relations between the USSR and France have become a sort of constant value, a positive value, and this is a gratifying fact.

Numerous questions by correspondents about the Soviet-French summit talks were answered at the press conference.

Talks Continue in Afternoon

LD271818 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--This afternoon the general secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President of the French Republic Valery Giscard d'Estaing continued negotiations.

These centered on the problem of ending the arms race and on some concrete aspects of the disarmament problem. Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing emphasized that the widening Soviet-French understanding of this important problem would facilitate greater international trust and a transition to real disarmament measures.

The Middle-East situation was discussed in the light of current events there, which are causing international tension and the profound concern of many peoples and states. The discussion revealed a proximity of the views of the Soviet Union and France and their striving to facilitate the establishment of a just and lasting peace in that area.

The negotiations will be continued.

Participants Named

LD272115 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpt] This afternoon talks were continued in the Kremlin between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of France.

Taking part in them on the Soviet side are Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade.

Taking part on the French side are Francois-Poncet, French minister of foreign affairs; Monory, French minister of economy; and Deniau, French minister of foreign trade.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing discussed a wide circle of international questions.

Giscard Gives Dinner

LD280132 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1752 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, held a dinner on 27 April in honor of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On the Soviet side the dinner was attended by Aleksey Kosygin, Andrey Gromyko, Dmitriy Ustinov, Petr Demichev, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Boris Ponomarev, Mikhail Solomentsev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers and other officials.

On the French side it was attended by the state officials accompanying the French president and also by Bruno de Leusse, French ambassador to the USSR.

Speeches were made at the dinner by Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Leonid Brezhnev.

The speeches of Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Leonid Brezhnev were heard with great attention and greeted with applause.

The dinner took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Giscard Dinner Speech

LD271917 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--Follows the full text of a speech made by Valery Giscard d'Estaing at an official dinner at the French Embassy:

"Mr President Leonid Brezhnev, it is a great pleasure to receive you in the Embassy of France and welcome at your side prominent figures, which on the Soviet side, facilitated the success of our meeting.

For its very purpose the Embassy of France in Moscow is a privileged place in Franco-Soviet cooperation, just as its own brother--the Embassy of the Soviet Union--in Paris. I take this opportunity to pay tribute to our ambassadors. The mission of one of them today finds its recognition. I wish that the mission of the other should continue for a long time for the sake of accord and cooperation between our two countries.

However, this evening the destiny of this embassy acquires an exceptional character owing to you, Mr. President, presence.

Our meeting is not yet over. Tomorrow we shall continue our conversations. But following the first round of our talks everything indicates that the meeting will prove an important and positive stage in the development of our relations.

One can be confident, that it indicated directions for the future. It demonstrated the coincidence of our aspirations. The future is, first of all, the future of our two countries.

We discussed its political, economic and cultural aspects. We discussed it from the viewpoint of a long-range and a more immediate perspective. It is very characteristic that, what with all the uncertainty of a troubled world, France and the Soviet Union are able to plan the development of their exchanges on the scale of a decade.

The future is, at the same time, the future of detente and peace in Europe and the whole world.

Both the Soviet Union and France are conscious of their responsibility. Naturally, our conclusions may diverge on one or another concrete matter. However, I can note that we are in agreement regarding the main objectives that we should work for, and that we have found a common language for expressing them.

But our meeting demonstrates not only parallel purposes. It testifies to common aspirations. Its concluding documents will demonstrate this to all. They will have the force of example. This is precisely what we decided to stress, by naming the main document a program rather than a declaration. This is indeed a program. It outlines not only principles, it earmarks not only objectives, it envisages precise means and methods. It is aimed towards action.

That which we have already accomplished together, that which we decided to accomplish in the nearest years to come, is very important for our two countries, which see the strengthening of their cooperation as an opportunity for deepening their long standing friendship. For many peoples of the world this will be a new source of confidence in the future and in peace.

This is why, thanking you for your personal contribution to the attainment of these results, I would like to raise this glass to you, Mr. President, to the eminent persons accompanying you, to the great Soviet people and, lastly, to the friendship between our two peoples, a friendship which promotes detente and world peace.

Brezhnev Dinner Speech

LD271757 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--Follows the full text of a speech made by Leonid Brezhnev at an official dinner at the Embassy of France today.

"Esteemed Mr. President!

Comrades!

Thank you, Mr. President, for the good words towards our country, the Soviet people. For me it is pleasant to visit again the Embassy of France, to feel the French cordiality and hospitality.

Though our conversations are not yet over, already now, it seems to me, it is possible to appraise what has been achieved.

New vistas are opening up in cooperation between our countries. This is the main result. The documents born by this meeting cover our relations in different spheres. But all of them have one and the same denominator: the advance forward along the lines of cooperation.

I should like to mention in particular the programme of further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in favour of peace and detente, which is now being drafted. The adoption of such a programme will become a major milestone, it can be said a political milestone marking a definite stage. We not only consolidate all positive achievements that have been accomplished jointly by us in 15 years. The Soviet Union and France are ready to accomplish more. They set themselves close, similar aims and wish to actively cooperate for the sake of the peaceful future of their peoples, of the whole of mankind.

A series of other important agreements the negotiations on which are being completed makes more stable the versatile Soviet-French ties, including trade-economic ones, and enriches them.

We consider it significant that despite natural nuances in opinions both our countries display concern for elimination of seats of tension and conflicts. And the number of such seats, unfortunately, has not reduced.

This, specifically, refers to the Middle East where the consequences of the aggression against Arab states and peoples have not been eliminated yet. The recent separate deal which concerns the Middle Eastern affairs is of an anti-Arab character. If a sober appraisal is given, not a single mine has been removed from that explosive zone, nor could it be removed for that matter.

On the whole, we have every ground to feel satisfaction with the results of the Soviet-French summit meeting and with our personal contacts, Mr. President. We should like to continue searching and find concord with France which is close to our heart. May our accords be translated into good deeds for the benefit of our peoples, for the benefit of Europe and for the benefit of universal peace.

I propose a toast to:
- Friendship between the peoples of the USSR and France!

- Durable peace on earth!

- Your health, Mr. President!

28 Apr Talks Conclude

LD281056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing were concluded at the Kremlin today. They were attended, on the Soviet side, by Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade. On the French side they were attended by French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet, Economics Minister Monory and Foreign Trade Minister Deniau.

In the course of the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship, the exchange of views on the most topical problems of international affairs of mutual interest continued. Special attention was devoted to the development of the situation in Europe. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing stressed that the Soviet Union and France will continue to follow the policy of consolidating European security and extending detente to other continents. In this connection the historic significance of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe Final Act as well as that of consistent implementation of its principles and agreements by all its participants was reaffirmed.

The situation in some other parts of the world was also examined. Both sides expressed their determination to continue making active efforts to help in preventing and eliminating hotbeds of tension, in settling unresolved international problems, as well as in reestablishing peace in areas of conflict and preventing new conflicts. The talks ended in agreement on important problems of interest to the Soviet Union and France, and in the elaboration of corresponding agreements and documents, which will be published.

Program for Cooperation Signed

LD281120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The signing of a program for further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France for the benefit of detente and peace took place today in the Great Kremlin Palace. The program was signed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and by Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic.

A long-term program for deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the USSR and the French Republic in the period 1980-90 was signed for the USSR by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and for the French Republic by Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

An agreement between the USSR and the French Republic on economic cooperation in the period 1980-85 was signed for the USSR by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and for the French Republic by Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

An agreement between the USSR Government and the Government of France on the study of the Russian and French languages was signed for the USSR Government by Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and forthe Government of the French Republic by Francois-Poncet, French minister of foreign affairs.

An agreement between the USSR Government and the Government of France on scientific-technical and industrial cooperation in the field of computer technology and electronics was signed for the USSR Government by Gromyko and for the Government of the French Republic by Francois-Poncet.

An agreement between the USSR Government and the Government of France on cooperation in the exploration of the world's oceans was signed for the USSR Government by Gromyko and for the Government of the French Republic by Francois-Poncet.

Letters of exchange were also signed regarding an extension until 1990 of the agreement on developing economic, technical and industrial cooperation of 27 October 1971. They were signed by Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Monory, French minister of economy.

The signing of the Soviet-French documents was attended, on the Soviet side, by Andropov, Grishin, Kosygin, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov, Gorbachev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers and other officials. On the French side it was attended by the state officials accompanying the French president on his trip.

Document Stresses Peace, Detente

LD281320 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

["Program of Development of USSR-France Cooperation in Favour of Detente and Peace"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 28, TASS--The main aim of cooperation between the USSR and France in the international arena is "to promote consolidation of peace, the strengthening of detente and elimination of seats of tension, attainment of real progress on the way towards disarmament." This is emphasized in the "Program of Further Development of Cooperation Between the Soviet Union and France in Favour of Detente and Peace," which was signed in Moscow today by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

The USSR and France, the document runs, have elaborated it "fully determined to enhance the role of Soviet-French cooperation in strengthening the process of relaxation of international tension and ending the arms race."

"The Soviet Union and France note with satisfaction," the program points out, "that their relations are characterized by a constant and close political dialogue and active cooperation in different spheres on a stable basis which largely benefited either of the countries and strengthened the trust and mutual understanding between them.

The deepening of political consultations and cooperation between the USSR and France will be effected specifically, through regular, in principle annual, summit meetings, continued confidential contacts through the exchange of personal messages, perfection of the established mechanism of cooperation in the sphere of economy, trade, science and technology, through cultural exchanges and contacts between Soviet and French citizens.

The USSR and France, the document stresses, "considering that the task of preventing war is the cardinal for all states, the Soviet Union and France solemnly state that they will do their utmost to see to it that mankind be delivered from the threat of war."

They emphasized the significance they attach to the provisions of the U.N. Charter and the Helsinki Final Act on the non-use of force or threat of force, on peaceful settlement of disputes, respect for independence, inviolability of the frontiers, territorial integrity, non-interference into internal affairs.

The sides declared once again their determination to gear with these provisions their actions both in the relations with other states and in their mutual relations and exert efforts to see to it that these provisions should become dominant in international life.

The Soviet Union and France expressed confidence that "in the present-day situation the policy of detente is the only way which makes it possible to ensure peace and establishment between states of relations of goodneighbourliness, concord and cooperation."

The Soviet Union and France "regard implementation of all provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation by all the signatory states" as the main direction of the deepening of the process of detente in Europe. They expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting would be a success, and are ready to make their contribution for the purpose.

"The Soviet Union and France emphasize," the document runs, "that the policy from the position of strength, the bloc-forming or hegemonic policy is incompatible with peace and detente, just as with the interests of peoples, and should by no means be encouraged. They reaffirm their support for the provisions of the U.N. Charter aimed at preventing or suppressing acts of aggression and also their determination to exercise the responsibility, which stems for them from the charter, for the sake of supreme interests of peace and concord between peoples."

"The Soviet Union and France will exert resolute efforts to promote prevention and elimination of seats of tension and settlement of outstanding international problems."

The Soviet Union and France, the document stresses, "come out for the lessening of tension in Asia. They are for a stable and peaceful development of the continent. Renunciation by all states of any acts of violence, respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of every state of the Asian Continent, non-interference from outside into internal affairs, the right of every people to decide its future itself, are necessary for the purpose, the sides believe.

"The Soviet Union and France will be exerting efforts to see to it that the seat of tension in the Middle East be eliminated. They are confident that a really just and durable peace in that area can be established only through a comprehensive settlement with direct participation of all sides concerned," the program stresses.

The USSR and France have stated that they "will firmly come out for the need of observance of the principles of sovereignty," territorial integrity and inviolability of frontiers in Africa and for peaceful settlement of disputable problems by African states themselves with the assistance, if need be, of their own organizations, without interference from outside. They are for the earliest granting of independence to the peoples who have not yet gained it, for ending the policy of apartheid."

The USSR and France have stated they will do their utmost towards attainment of real progress on the way of disarmament, with the ultimate aim of general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, under effective international control. They agreed to make stress on the basic provisions which, in the opinion of the sides, will promote such progress.

"The Soviet Union and France believe," the program runs, "possibilities are now opening for active consultations between them on limitation of the arms race and on disarmament with a view to attain a better understanding and to bring closer each other's positions, and declare their determination to continue efforts in this direction."

The USSR and France regard a new upsurge in the development of their cooperation and economic exchanges on a durable and firm foundation as a very important component element of the program. The program envisages broad cooperation between the two countries in science and technology, in culture, on problems which are of a universal character (environmental protection, measures to wipe our diseases and hunger, exploration of the world ocean and outer space), contacts on military lines. "The sides have elaborated the program, proceeding from the conviction that its realization will open for the Soviet Union and France new vistas of cooperation for the good of the present and coming generations of the Soviet and French people, and will broaden possibilities of ensuring a durable and lasting peace," the document stresses.

Economic Cooperation Agreement

ID281428 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 28, TASS--"The USSR and France will continue directing their efforts towards the development and consolidation of economic cooperation between the two states," stresses "the agreement between the USSR and the Republic of France on economic cooperation for a period of 1980-1985." It was signed in Moscow today by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Cooperation between the two countries will be effected in those spheres of economy in which there are the most favourable possibilities for its development. "Both sides will take all measures necessary for this," the agreement points out. Both sides will specifically, promote realization of projects which are of mutual interest. Appropriate contracts will be concluded on terms similar to those existing in the world market.

Industrial, Technical Cooperation Accord

ID281438 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 28, TASS--The USSR and France have reaffirmed their desire "to continue the development and deepening of economic, industrial and technical cooperation on a mutually-beneficial basis in line with the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

They elaborated a "long-term program of deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the USSR and the French Republic for a period of 1980-1990." It was signed in the Kremlin today by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

This program, the sides have stated, was elaborated with a view of further development of the relations of friendship and cooperation, consolidation of the stable and long-term character of economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the two states.

The sides pointed out that the following industries are the most promising for further development of economic cooperation: power industry, specifically new types of energy, the transfer of energy and its thrifty use, electronics including information technology and computers, machine-building, metallurgy, chemistry and petrochemistry.

The program specifies forms of cooperation. Among them are such as participation of French companies and banks in the construction of industrial complexes in the USSR, and also participation of Soviet organizations in the construction of industrial projects in France, construction in the USSR of enterprises to put up products of interest for both sides, on the basis of full or partial payment for the supplied equipment, licences and technical documentation by deliveries of products from these or other enterprises, organization of industrial cooperation to meet the requirements of the USSR and France, also for deliveries to third countries.

The program envisages the deepening of cooperation in such spheres as industry, agriculture, trade exchange, transport.

Agreement on Oceanographical Research

LD291034 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 29, TASS--The USSR and France have agreed to promote the development of cooperation in oceanological research on the basis of full equality and mutual benefit. They concluded an intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in oceanological research. It was signed by the foreign ministers of the two countries in the course of the visit to the USSR of President of France Valery Giscard D'Estaing.

The document expresses the desire of the two countries "to make a practical use of the results of the work jointly held in the sphere in the interests of economic development of the USSR and France, for the benefit of the peoples of both countries and the whole of mankind."

Cooperation will be developing in the following directions: biological oceanography, fishing oceanography and fishing technique, physical oceanography, including the interaction of the ocean and the atmosphere and research with the help of modern technical means and methods, geophysical oceanological research.

Agreement on Language Study

LD290940 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 29, TASS--"Knowledge of the Russian and French languages is an important element of cooperation," stresses the "agreement between the Government of the USSR and the Government of the French Republic on the study of the Russian and French languages."

It was signed in Moscow by the foreign ministers Andrey Gromyko and Jean Francois-Poncet during the visit of the president of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing to the USSR.

The USSR and France, the document runs, elaborated it proceeding from the desire "to strengthen the friendly relations existing betweenthe peoples of both countries," from the desire for "further expansion of cooperation in culture and education."

The agreement envisages, especially, an annual exchange of teachers, cooperation in methods of teaching the languages, an exchange of pedagogical documentation and manuals.

Computer Cooperation Agreement

LD290944 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 29, TASS--The USSR and France have expressed the common desire to promote the deepening of scientific-technical and industrial cooperation in computing technology and electronics on the basis of equality, reciprocity and mutual benefit." Attaching great significance to the development of computing technology and electronics in both countries, the foreign ministers Andrey Gromyko and Jean Francois-Poncet signed in Moscow an agreement between the governments of the USSR and France on scientific-technical and industrial cooperation in the sphere of computing technology and electronics. Cooperation between the two countries will be developing, specifically, in such directions: large, medium-size, small and micro-electronic computers, mathematic and applied programmatic software, household electronics, professional electronics, technological equipment.

Brezhnev Statement on Talks

LD281340 Moscow TASS in English 1327 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 28, TASS--"We have every ground to feel satisfied with the exchange of opinions that has been held with President Giscard d'Estaing," says Leonid Brezhnev's statement on Soviet-French negotiations, made for the press. An extensive volume of useful work has been done. The atmosphere of the negotiations and conversations was businesslike and well-disposed.

The present meeting was crowned with major, significant results. It led to the signing of important documents and agreements. Above all this is the program of further development and cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in the interests of detente and peace. The program not only points to the guidelines of deepening the policy of relaxation of international tension but also specifies concrete ways of accomplishing the goal.

This is a new word in the practice of international relations. Just as in 1960s and 1970s the USSR and France were the initiators of the process of detente, and together with other states they actively promoted its establishment, and now they have also attained accords which in the present-day situation in the world advance detente forward.

Certainly, we had identical views not on all questions discussed. And the sides seemingly did not expect that. Broad mutual understanding was reached on most of the questions that were discussed.

A whole series of agreements in different spheres of bilateral cooperation has been concluded. This reaffirms once again that Soviet-French relations are developing on a firm and stable foundation, and that they are in for a great future.

Prospects of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France for the near, and not only near, future have become clearer, more confident. And this will for sure lead to approval by the Soviet and French peoples. And everywhere in the world they seemingly realize that cooperation between the Soviet Union and France serves the interests of lessening the threat of war, of strengthing international security and detente.

For me it was pleasant to have another meeting with President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing with whom, just as with his predecessors General de Gaulle and President Georges Pompidou, we have established a good personal contact and good mutual understanding.

The summit meeting in Moscow has demonstrated the vitality of cooperation between the USSR and France which rests upon the sentiments of friendship which the Soviet and French peoples traditionally feel for each other.

Zamyatin Briefs Press on Talks

LD281624 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 28, TASS--A press conference was held at the International Press Centre today. At the press conference Soviet representative Leonid Zamyatin and French representative Pierre Hunt briefed journalists on the completion of summit negotiations between the leaders of the two states.

Read out at the press conference was Leonid Brezhnev's statement for the press on Soviet-French negotiations.

The French representative said that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing regards the Moscow summit meeting as a major stage in the history of relations between the two countries. This meeting, the head of the French state believes, was exclusively fruitful and useful. It made it possible to promote still further the cause of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France. The president is grateful to Leonid Brezhnev for his profound personal contribution to the success of the negotiations which were held.

The discussion of all questions raised by the sides was thorough and also frank, the French representative went on to say. This concerns topical problems of interest to the world as a whole. This also refers to problems directly affecting our countries.

The results of the negotiations open up prospects of further development of Soviet-French cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technical and other spheres. New aims were outlined and new spheres of cooperation were specified. This will enable us to make a still greater contribution to the cause of detente which is advocated by both our countries. We believe, said the French representative in conclusion, that all these three days of work were useful and positive.

The Soviet representative briefed the journalists on the negotiations which were held on the last day of the summit meeting, April 28. He said that questions of European security were discussed at the negotiations.

From the Soviet side it was noted that the task of limitation of the growth of armaments, reduction of the level of military confrontation, in other words--the task of measures to be taken to reduce military tensions is becoming most imperative on the European Continent.

In this connection it was stated that Leonid Brezhnev at the negotiations drew the attention to the Soviet Union's proposal to the effect that the states, parties to the all-European conference, should conclude between themselves a treaty on not being the first to use nuclear and conventional armaments against each other. Realization of such a proposal would practically remove the danger of any attack by the parties to such a treaty at each other, would become a serious obstacle to unleashing military conflicts.

Leonid Brezhnev touched upon the question of broader measures of trust in addition to those which were agreed upon in Helsinki. He also touched upon the need of successful completion of the Vienna negotiations on limitation of troops and armaments in central Europe.

The two heads of state agreed to conduct mutual consultations on the best possible ways of organizing the 1980 Madrid meeting of the states, parties to the all-European conference. As was stated by the Soviet representative, Leonid Brezhnev emphasized in the course of the negotiations that the USSR stands for closer cooperation in different spheres between all European states. We want, he said, tranquility and security to all states and peoples of Europe, just as for ourselves in the whole perimetre of our frontiers.

The Soviet and French representatives answered numerous questions of journalists.

Giscard Visits Chekhov Museum

LD282118 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 28 April--French President Giscard d'Estaing today visited the Chekhov Museum and familiarized himself with an exhibition devoted to the life and the works of the writer. The president then visited the construction site of the Kosmos Hotel, under joint construction with French firms. With the French president was Petr Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

'Final Meeting' in Afternoon

LD281756 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 28, TASS--A final meeting was held today between General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France. [Moscow TASS in English at 1900 GMT on 28 April reports: "A final meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing was held in the Kremlin in the afternoon."]

In the course of the confidential talk, which proceeded in an atmosphere of sincerity and broad consent, some key issues were exmained of the international situation and further development of the relations of cooperation and friendship between the Soviet Union and France.

Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing expressed confidence that the fruitful character and major results of the new Soviet-French summit talks will well serve the interests of peace, lessening the danger of war, and of detente.

Giscard Interviewed in Moscow

LD281958 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, gave an interview for correspondents of Soviet television and radio. He stated:

[Giscard--begin recording in French fading to Rusian translation] The documents which Mr Brezhnev and I signed this morning are very important both in their content and in the prospects they open up for cooperation between our countries. This is a program for development of political, economic, and cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and France; for example, it is a program for development of general cooperation between our two countries. We have also signed two more documents: a program for economic cooperation for the 1980-1990 period and a program of economic cooperation for the 1980-1985 period. They are very important documents, as far as their content and outlook [perspektivnost] are concerned. [end recording]

Further, replying to the question: What does he regard as being most important in his talks with Leonid Brezhnev, Valery Giscard d'Estaing said:

[Begin recording] The desire shown by Leonid Brezhnev and myself to strengthen detente and peace is most important. As is known, the world has gone through certain tense periods, particularly in Southeast Asia and the Near East. That is why it is important that our two countries, which bear great responsibility for the cause of detente and peace, confirm their desire for detente and peace and their wish to cooperate in this field. This joint desire of ours for peace and detente is the most important thing. [end recording]

In conclusion the French president emphasized that he was very optimistic toward the prospects for Franco-Soviet cooperation and that he believes the meeting which has taken place in Moscow is perhaps the most important stage in the development of this cooperation.

AFP Cited on Interview

LD281932 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Paris, April 28, TASS--A FRANCE PRESSE AGENCY correspondent reports from Moscow:

The summit meeting in Moscow has made it possible "to open the way for a deep examination by the Soviet Union and France of the possibilities of disarmament," President Giscard d'Estaing of the French Republic said in Moscow on Saturday.

Speaking in a French radio and television interview on completion of his visit to the Soviet Union, the president of the French Republic said: "We have gone deep into the problems of disarmament, and I feel, that there has never been up to the present time such a full explanation of the positions and analysis of these problems between the Soviet Union and France." Recalling the French stand, President V. Giscard d'Estaing said that France adheres to detente, that the government is responsible for the security of France and favorably treats the policy of limitation of arms and of disarmament.

Answering the question about the international situation, V. Giscard d'Estaing said referring in particular to the recent events in South-East Asia that detente had not prevented the outbreak of crises, but made it possible to "contain them within certain boundaries," by preventing their spreading and sharpening.

The president of France has drawn two conclusions from it: It is necessary, he said, that the "settlement of problems should concern their very essence". Thus, in the Middle East it is necessary to examine the Palestinian problem. "Each time when decisions are taken that do not concern the very essence of matters, crisis situations will remain." Valery Giscard d'Estaing went on to say: "Detente does not come by itself. It takes an effort," A conclusion can be drawn from the French-Soviet talks, the head of the French state pointed out, that both sides "have placed on record that detente does not come by itself, but there is a need for detente."

Kosygin, Others See Giscard Off

LD281914 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1817 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing left Moscow for home today. He paid an official working visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

At the Vnukovo Airport, decorated with the flags of France and the Soviet Union, Valery Giscard d'Estaing was seen off at the stairs leading to the plane by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Andrey Gromyko, USSR foreign minister; and by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The sendoff party also included: P. Ya. Strautmanis, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.A. Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Ministers B.P. Bugayev, V.F. Garbuzov, T.B. Guzhenko, N.S. Patolichev, M.A. Prokofyev; N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, and marshal of the Soviet Union; S.K. Tsvigun, first deputy chairman of the USSR's KGB; A.G. Kovalev, deputy USSR foreign minister; S.V. Chervonenko, USSR ambassador to France; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom; D.S. Nikiforov, head of the USSR's Protocol Department; and other officials.

Among those that saw him off were Bruno de Leusse, France's ambassador to the USSR, and representatives of the working people of the capital.

A guard of honor, comprising representatives of the three services of the USSR Armed Forces--the army, the air force and the navy--was formed at the airfield. A.N. Kosygin and V. Giscard d'Estaing inspected the formation of the Soviet soldiers. The state anthems of the French Republic and the Soviet Union were then performed.

The state figures accompanying the president also left for home.

'Text' of Joint Communique

LD301143 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 79 Morning Edition p 1,3 LD

[Apparent text of Soviet-French communique on 26-28 April visit to Moscow of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing]

[Text] Follows the text of the Soviet-French communique:

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of the French Republic, at the invitation of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Brezhnev, paid an official working visit to the Soviet Union 26-28 April 1979. The president laid wreaths at Lenin's mausoleum and at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Moscow. A wreath was also laid at the memorial plaque installed in Moscow in tribute to the memory of the "Normandy-Neman" air force regiment, which fought together with the Soviet Army during the years of World War II. During the visit, talks were held between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Brezhnev and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France.

Taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were: member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin; member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko; Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Vladimir Kirillin; USSR Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev; on the French side: Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean Francois-Poncet; Minister of Economic Affairs Rene Monory, and Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau.

Also taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were Leonid Zamyatin, department head in the CPSU Central Committee; Anatoliy Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Anatoliy Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister; Stepan Chervonenko, USSR ambassador to France; Antoliy Adamishin, department head in the USSR Foreign Ministry; on the French side: Jacques Wahl, secretary general to the Presidential Office; Bruno de Leusse, French ambassador to the USSR; Pierre Hunt, official representative of the Elysee Palace for liaison with the press; J.B. Merimee, chief of protocol; presidential advisers Gabriel Robin and G. de Panafieu; directors of departments of the French Foreign Ministry Henri Froment Meurice and Jacques Andreani; Michel Freyche, department director in the French Ministry for Economic Affairs; Yves Pagniez, deputy director of the political department of the French Foreign Ministry and Jean Pierre Souviron, department director in the French Ministry of Industry.

The meetings and talks were marked by the spirit of great cordiality and mutual respect, which is traditionally inherent in relations between the Soviet Union and France, between the Soviet and French peoples.

Attention was focused on examining the most topical problems of the present from the viewpoint of further steps to prevent the threat of war, consolidate the policy of detente in Europe and all over the world, the necessity of ending the arms race and of disarmament, eliminating the seats of tension, strengthening international security and confidence between states. Broad mutual understanding has been reached on issues under discussion.

A detailed exchange of views was also held on basic trends of further development of Soviet-French bilateral cooperation in concrete fields.

Considerable attention was devoted to examining economic relations between the two countries. The sides pointed out with satisfaction that new forms of economic and industrial cooperation are assuming increasingly greater significance.

The sides have agreed to continue efforts for deepening economic relations on a stable and long-term basis. Of great significance in the implementation of this goal will be the activity of the permanently functioning joint Soviet-French commission.

It was pointed out with satisfaction that the organizations and enterprises of both countries had concluded major contracts to supply the Soviet Union with equipment for gas-lift oil extraction, equipment for the production of chemical means of plant protection, equipment for the production of automatic telephone exchanges, equipment for pipe hot molding, an automated information processing system for TASS.

The sides attach great significance to the implementation within an acceptable time of industrial cooperation between the USSR and France on new major projects, particularly the participation of French enterprises in the construction in the USSR of industrial projects in these branches: metallurgy, including an aluminium complex on a compensation basis, automobile industry, chemical and petrochemical industries, electronics, including information and computer equipment; as well as the development of natural resources in the Soviet Union.

The importance was also stressed of broadening the supplies of Soviet equipment for French enterprises.

Highly assessing the state of trade, economic and industrial cooperation between the Soviet Union and France, the sides pointed out with satisfaction that the goal of trebling trade over the period 1975-79 compared to the preceding 5-year plan period will be practically achieved.

Determined to contribute to the development of Soviet-French economic relations, the sides have agreed to take all the necessary measures for ensuring a further considerable growth in trade on a balanced basis over the period 1980-85 compared to the preceding 5-year plan period, having the aim of achieving on the whole the average rates of development in Soviet-French trade set during the above said 5-year plan period.

In examining the state of scientific-technical cooperation, the sides declared that they will strive to further raise the level and broaden such cooperation in addition to coordinating with industrial economic cooperation in all cases, when it proves to be possible. The sides have recorded a successful development of cultural exchanges and cooperation between the two countries and expressed, in particular, satisfaction with the forthcoming holding of a "Moscow-Paris" exhibition.

The Soviet side proposed that a French cosmonaut participate in one of the spaceflights, within the framework of cooperation between the USSR and France in the field of outer space exploration. The French side expressed gratitude for this proposal, the implementation of which would make it possible to carry out a number of joint research projects. It declared that it will study it in a positive spirit.

As a result of the talks, documents were adopted determining prospects and trends in the development of Soviet-French relations for a long period.

General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Brezhnev and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of the French Republic signed a program for further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France for the benefit of detente and peace.

Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing have also signed:

--A long-term program for deepening economic, industrial and technical cooperation over the period 1980-1990,

--An agreement on economic cooperation for the period 1980-1985.

In the course of the visit these have also been signed: an agreement on measures to perfect the Kremlin-Elysee Palace direct communication line; an agreement on scientific-technical and industrial cooperation in the field of computer technology and electronics; an agreement on cooperation in the field of world ocean exploration.

It has been decided to extend until 1990 the agreement on the development of economic, technical and industrial cooperation of October 27, 1971.

Leonid Brezhnev and Valery Giscard d'Estaing are convinced that the new Soviet-French summit meeting was useful and serves the development of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and France in the interests of strengthening peace and security in Europe and all over the world.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of the French Republic has invited General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Brezhnev to go an official visit to France. The invitation has been accepted with satisfaction.

Giscard Statement at Orly

LD290842 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Paris, April 29, TASS--President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing has returned to Paris from Moscow. He stayed in the Soviet Union on an official working visit at the invitation of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev. In Orly Airport Giscard d'Estaing told in an interview to TASS correspondents that the results of the visit are positive. A whole set of agreements of exclusive significance were concluded between the Soviet Union and France.

We signed with President Leonid Brezhnev three basic documents, the most important of which is the program of further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in the interests of detente and peace. The document deals with various aspects of the political, economic and cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in accordance with the scope of our relations and also in the context of the whole aggregate of international problems. I believe, the president said, that we established a stable and firm framework for the development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France.

It should be noted, he said, that in the period which was characterised by difficult situations on the globe, the relations between the Soviet Union and France were an example of stability, concord and invariable orientation towards peace. I am happy to note that detente and peace are the common aim of the Soviet and French leaders.

I consider the prospects of development of Soviet-French relations as very good.

The negotiations in Moscow, Giscard d'Estaing said in conclusion, were held in a warm, confidential atmosphere. That was promoted by the fact that we know the Soviet leaders well for a long time, all of us were moved by the exceptional warmth of the reception accorded to us in the Soviet Union. I should like to thank the Soviet people and all those who took part in the negotiations for the success of our meeting.

Commentator Hails 'New Vistas'

LD291541 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

["A Course of Peace and Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 29, TASS--TASS news analyst Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

Moscow, Paris, the USSR, France...The names of the two capitals and states appear now more frequently than others in reports of world news agencies, in commentaries and articles of the leading mass media of the East and West, in pronouncements of politicians and public leaders of different countries. It is easy to explain such an interest: The summit meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and France, the tenth after 1966, has just been concluded in the capital of the USSR. The summit meeting was marked by major, significant results.

The head of the Soviet state Leonid Brezhnev who received in Moscow President of France Valery Giscard d'Estaing has said that the Soviet-French documents and agreements signed as a result of the negotiations have become an new word in the practice of international relations and emphasized that there is every ground to feel satisfaction with the exchange of opinions which was held in the Kremlin.

In the 1960's and 1970's the USSR and France were initiators of the process of detente and together with other states they actively promoted its establishment, and now they have also reached accords which in the present-day situation in the world advance forward the cause of detente.

On his part, upon his return from Moscow, Valery Giscard d'Estaing said in a TASS interview at Paris airport that he considers the prospects of development of Franco-Soviet relations as "very good." I believe, said the president of France, that we established a stable and firm framework for the development of cooperation between the two countries. According to the President, he was moved by the exceptional warmth of the reception accorded to the French representatives by the Soviet leaders and he is satisfied by the exceedingly positive results of his trip to Moscow.

The results are really gratifying to all who cherish the cause of all-round consolidation of the process of detente, the strengthening of honest peaceful cooperation between countries and peoples. A big volume of useful work has been done in the course of the Moscow summit meeting, which was held in a businesslike and well-disposed atmosphere.

A whole series of agreements in different spheres of bilateral cooperation has been concluded, thus reaffirming that Soviet-French links develop on a strong and stable foundation and that they are in for a big future.

Above all, mention should be made of the program of further development of cooperation between the USSR and France in the interests of detente and peace which not only points to the guidelines of deepening the policy of international detente but shows concrete ways of attaining this goal. In the document the sides stated that the main aim of their cooperation in the international arena is to promote stronger peace and detente, to promote elimination of seats of tension, to promote attainment of real progress on the road towards disarmament.

Having stated that the policy of detente in the present day situation is the only way which makes it possible to ensure peace and to establish between states relations of good-neighbourliness, concord and cooperation, they pointed out that they consider implementation of all provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference as the main direction of the deepening of detente in Europe.

The French press points to obvious broad mutual understanding between the USSR and France on most of the questions discussed relating both to bilateral relations and the international situation. One cannot but agree with this opinion.

New vistas have now opened for the two states--this is the main result of the Moscow negotiations. Such a development of events leads to approval by both the Soviet and the French peoples. The growing cooperation between the USSR and France serves the interests of all peoples, the interests of lessening the threat of war, consolidation of international security and detente. The understanding of this indisputable fact has grown still wider in the whole world.

STRUGGLE OVER POLICY IN FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY OBSERVED

LD271431 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 17 Signed to Press 19 April 1979 publishes on page 11 a 2,300-word E. Drozdov article entitled "Which Way Will the French Socialists go?" It is introduced as follows: "Contradictory processes have been taking place in the French Socialist Party [PS] in recent years, and a stubborn struggle is being waged over the political course being pursued by its leadership. Thanks to joint actions with the Communist Party on the basis of the left forces' joint program adopted in 1972, the PS has enhanced its authority and enlarged its ranks. However, since the leftists' failure in the National Assembly elections in March 1978 there has been a strengthening of the positions of those in the PS leadership who are dragging the party toward a bloc with bourgeois centrist groupings and trying once again to impose on it the policy of class cooperation. At the same time the PS leadership cannot disregard the fact that the ideas of the unity of the workers and democratic movement have deeply penetrated the working people's awareness. Internal party differences manifested themselves sharply at the recent PS congress." The article then proceeds to examine PS policies in the light of that congress.

KONDRASHOV SAYS: U.S. TURNING MIDEAST INTO 'POWDER KEG'

ID300148 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 29 Apr 79 ID

[Text] One after another Arab countries are breaking off diplomatic relations with Egypt and stopping their economic aid to it as sanctions for the conclusion of a separate treaty with Israel. Of course, these actions of the Arab world are directed not only against the As-Sadat regime but also against the United States. The situation in the Middle East is now discussed by news analyst Stanislav Kondrashov. This is what he writes:

A special feature of the separate deal is that the United States is more than turning the Middle East into a powder keg. Intended for 3 years, the American aid, mostly military, amounting to $5 billion, will be in the form of deliveries of aircraft, tanks, bombs and shells. Naturally, roughly two-thirds of the aid will go to Israel and one-third to Egypt. A supply of arms, as this example shows, has become what may be described as a customary reaction of the Carter administration to any changes in the Middle East situation. There is another characteristic example--North Yemen. It has been offered $300 million-worth of American arms, despite the fact, by the way, that the border conflict between the two Yemens has already ended. A supply of arms is now almost an automatic reaction by Washington to events in the Middle East.

As far as the As-Sadat regime is concerned--a regime that found itself in isolation in the Arab world--it is quite ready for intensive military cooperation with the United States. And Washington, too, would like to use the regime's services, having strengthened the American military presence in Egypt. But as a warning before the eyes of some American politicians and strategists there looms the spectre of another Iran. For instance, Senator Frank Church has warned that the United States must learn from its experience in Iran that there may be nothing sillier than to try and turn Egypt into a military guardian in the Middle East. The senator said the United States least of all needs to create a new military giant there so as in future it shouldn't meet the destiny of Iran.

Of course, Washington's stake on arms and military presence results from the shakiness and instability of the situation that the United States, Egypt and Israel have created by getting their separate treaty signed; for the participants in the new alliance don't quite trust one another. That is certainly indicated by the American-Israeli memorandum of agreement that was made public in Washington right after the signing of the peace treaty and that caused protests by Egypt. Of course, it would. The memorandum actually provides for American measures to punish Egypt if, in the opinion of Israel, Egypt violates the terms of the treaty. But the main reason for the shakiness and instability of the new situation naturally lies in the very principle of their separate settlement, detrimental to the interests of a comprehensive settlement. The three parties--that is, Tel Aviv, Washington and Cairo--wanted a peace that could be readily imposed on all the others, although it is to their disadvantage. That was the calculation made by Tel Aviv and Washington: To dictate from position of strength such an unfair peace to the others.

It was assumed that the withdrawal from the confrontation of the largest Arab country, Egypt, and more than that its political turnabout, would weaken and demoralize other Arab countries, say, Syria and Jordan. It was assumed these states could have no other choice but to accept the settlement within the Camp David accord. Yet these plans did not materialize. The policy of diktat failed. The separate deal was met in the Arab world with a rebuff, which displayed both the total isolation and the vulnerability of Egypt and that that country couldn't play the role of a Trojan Horse that it was given. At first glance it seems that by getting the Egyptian-Israeli treaty signed Washington scored a major success, which it needed so much following its setback in Iran. But is this a real success and what price did it (?take)?

After As-Sadat's trip to Jerusalem, the Carter administration tried to get Arab countries on its side. It tried to have them accept an idea that the American policy in the Middle East, which was frankly pro-Israeli until then, is now balanced. What is the final result of the treaty signed in Washington? It is confirmation of an old line to have special relations with the aggressor, that is, Israel. To suit Tel Aviv, which refuses to return the lands it seized, Washington has not actually blocked a fair comprehensive settlement, which alone can guarantee a lasting, not illusory, peace and normal relations between Arabs and Israel. In this way, the United States has worsened its relations with most Arab countries. It is thus for the sake of a tactical advantage that came in handy with As-Sadat's policy of capitulation that the Americans will be making a long-term damage to their own interests. This is the price paid for the alleged success in Camp David.

The 1 month following the conclusion of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty in Washington has shown how many delayed action mines and bombs the treaty planted. These mines and bombs will be exploding without doubt.

ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMIC IMPACT OF SEPARATE DEAL ON EGYPT

LD300127 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Andrey (Kornykh) commentary: "Carter's Plan: Hopes and Reality"]

[Excerpts] The Arab countries' boycott continues to tighten like a noose around President as-Sadat's regime. Kuwait has announced the complete suspension of economic and diplomatic ties with Cairo. Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Mauritania and Morocco have also decided to sever relations with Egypt. Regardless of how furious As-Sadat becomes--he has gone so far as to call the Arab leaders midgets, jealous and mad--the fact remains that even U.S. commentators find themselves forced to admit that Egypt's isolation in the Arab world--and especially after Saudi Arabia severed relations with it--might be disastrous for the regime.

In these circumstances, the Egyptian leadership has increasingly been waving the so-called Carter plan. This is the U.S. aid program that, according to As-Sadat, must compensate materially for the separate deal that Egypt has concluded with Israel. In recent days, and especially after one Arab country after another has been severing political and economic relations with Ciaro, Egyptian propaganda has been bent on convincing public opinion that the implementation of Carter's plan will provide much higher revenues than the aid which the Arabs used to give Cairo and which Cairo has now lost.

Is this true or not? In answering this question there is no harm in examining the opinion of the Americans themselves toward Carter's plan. U.S. congressmen have expressed the view that the price of peace is very high as far as the United States is concerned and that the U.S. taxpayer is not willing to finance As-Sadat's policy in the Middle East. At a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said: I believe that the question about the reason for paying such a high price for peace is quite a natural question.

It must be pointed out that statements by U.S. statesmen and press became more pessimistic after Saudi Arabia severed relations with Egypt. It is common knowledge that the White House intended to burden Riyadh with a large portion of the cost of the capitulatory deal. But it failed to do so. The Washington POST wrote in this connection: Saudi Arabia's decision was a disappointment to Carter's administration.

The United States is giving Egypt a $1.5 billion loan for military purposes and an additional $300 million in economic aid, on the condition that Egypt play the role of a policeman for the United States in the region and provided that Egypt itself increases the volume of its military expenses. The truth of this reality was stressed by Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, who stated that the budget of the Egyptian Armed Forces would not be (?reduced). According to the press, the Egyptian military budget will go up by 10 percent, but at whose expense? Is it at the expense of U.S. economic aid within the framework of Carter's play? No. Since it is only $300 million this aid will not compensate for one-tenth of the aid the Arab countries used to give Egypt when it was a country at war.

At whose expense then? The source is quite obvious. It is the toil of the vast masses of the Egyptian people. OCTOBER has pointed out that the Egyptian authorities have decided to cut down the annual subsidies on basic foodstuffs, bearing in mind the fact that a long time ago U.S. banks recommended this measure, which means cutting down the already low living standard of the Egyptian workers. This is the true significance of Carter's plan which the Egyptian propaganda is using more and more as a means to divert the attention of the Egyptians from the reality of the situation and in order to justify the capitulatory and separate policy.

EGYPTIAN PROGRESSIVE PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON ELECTIONS

LD271750 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 27 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Cairo, April 27, TASS--The General Secretariat of the National Progressive (Left) Party of Egypt has distributed here a statement on the question of the coming elections to the People's Assembly of the country, which was disbanded a few days ago by President as-Sadat. The document runs: The decision on disbandment of the supreme legislative body of Egypt, which in the past few years has been an obedient tool in the hands of the government and which unconditionally supports all its decisions, having approved, for instance, the so-called "peace" treaty between Egypt and Israel, might seem strange. But this decision has a number of objective reasons. Above all, an organized opposition to the government has started shaping in the Egyptian parliament. All national-patriotic forces of Egypt started rallying around it. The People's Assembly was disbanded with a view to prevent the opposition from gaining final organisational form and to weaken its influence in the masses. Besides, the authorities could not allow the elections to be held at the time stipulated by the Constitution--in 1981, when obvious will become the groundlessness of the Egyptian leadership's promises on raising the living standards of the rank-and-file working people.

In the statement it is noted that the period between the new elections will be used by the president of the country to adopt new laws which restrict the rights and activities of the opposition, and also it has the aim to divert the attention of the broad popular masses from the process of implementation of the provisions of the capitulatory Egyptian-Israeli treaty by the semblance of the election struggle.

Nevertheless, the National Progressive Party in these conditions will not give up its struggle, the statement of the National Progressive Party points out. It calls upon all national progressive forces to form a united front in the struggle for restoration of democratic liberties at the time of the coming elections. For the purpose, the party deems it necessary to exert efforts to see to it that all parties and political forces are given equal conditions both during the nomination of candidates and in the course of acquainting the broad popular masses with their political programs. The National Progressive Party demands that no interference is tolerated into the course of the election struggle on the part of the security forces or police. Only in these conditions the coming elections to the supreme legislative body of the country can reflect the real alignment of forces in Egyptian society.

AL-ASAD INTERVIEWED ON MONTE CARLO RADIO

ID272206 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 27 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Damascus, April 27 TASS--The president of the Syrian Arab Republic, Hafiz al-Asad, highly assessed the position of the Soviet Union which resolutely sides with the Arab peoples. In an interview published by Radio Monte Carlo here today he said: The Soviet Union's attitude to us is a sincere one. It supports our just cause and is helping us. We are staisfied with this position. Our relations with the Soviet Union are relations of friendhsip.

Speaking of the situation in the Middle East after the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty, he stressed that this deal did not bring the prospects of peace nearer in the region. Having betrayed the struggle of the Arabs, especially the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine, As-Sadat has found himself fully dependent on Israel. The trucks and manouvres with the help of which he is trying to pose as a champion of Arab interests will not mislead anyone.

Hafiz al-Asad said that As-Sadat's apostacy has not affected the strategy of Arabs. Our aim remains unchanged. He said we want to liberate our lands occupied in 1967 and to have the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine fully restored. All the available means we have for achieving this aim must be used together and not separately.

The president of Syria pointed to the need for strengthening in every way Arab solidarity. In this context he positively assessed the drawing together of Syria and Iraq stressing that this helps strengthen the staunchness and might of all Arabs fighting against Israel's aggression.

Hafiz al-Asad sharply criticized the United States' Middle East policy which, he said, is fully subordinated to the interests of Israel.

He described the victory of the anti-monarchist, anti-imperialist revolution in Iran as an outstanding event. The president said that the Arabs regard the establishment of a new system in Irán as their own victory.

Speaking of the situation in Lebanon, Hafiz al-Asad expressed its country's concern over the events in southern Lebanon. He stressed that Israel bears the main responsibility for the continued tension there.

TASS REPORTS VISIT TO USSR BY PFLO DELEGATION

ID291636 Moscow TASS in English 1614 GMT 29 Apr 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, April 29 TASS--A delegation of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, led by the chairman of the front's Central Executive Committee, 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khaddi, was in the USSR from April 24 to 29 at the invitation of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The delegation had meetings and talks with Soviet public representatives to inform them of the struggles waged by the Omani patriots against the puppet regime of Sultan Qabus, for the withdraw of all foreign troops from Oman, for their country's free and democratic development. It was noted that the dispatch of Egyptian troops to Oman for suppressing the national-liberation movement in that country, is convincing testimony that, having signed a separate treaty with Israel under the U.S. aegis, the Egyptian leaders are carrying out police functions in the Arab region. The Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee expressed firm support for the Omani patriots' just struggle waged under the leadership of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and stressed the great importance of solidarity and unity of actions by all progressive national-patriotic Arab forces toward repelling the treacherous machinations of imperialism, Zionism, and their local minions.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST LEBANON

LD272222 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The UN Security Council has discussed the situation in southern Lebanon at the request of the Lebanese. A commentary on this by Viktor Glazunov.

Lebanon is again the victim of Israeli aggression and violence. Israeli bombs and artillery shells are being dropped on towns and villages in the country's south and once again columns of refugees are heading north. This is what happened last year when Israeli troops tried to occupy southern Lebanon until the pressure of world public opinion and the United Nations Security Council forced the troops out. Now Israel is repeating its attempts to occupy the area, but this time the situation is different. Israel has learned from its past experience and has decided to act through the Lebanese puppet, Major Haddad. Haddad recently declared a so-called independent Lebanon on a narrow strip along the border with Israel; but Haddad is not going to be satisfied with this trip, his aim is Beirut. Meanwhile his small so-called army is fighting civilians and United Nations forces in southern Lebanon, and Israel is assisting its puppet Haddad with massive bombings from the air, land and sea.

Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity are in danger. The plans are to divide this Arab state. The Security Council has pointed to this danger and is supporting the efforts of the Lebanese Government to gain control over the southern region. The day the Security Council met Lebanon broke off diplomatic relations with Egypt. This was a logical reaction to the separate deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv. Lebanon was the first victim after the deal was struck, since Egypt provided Israel with a safe rear and a free hand to continue its policy of aggression and occupation. The attacks have been against Lebanon and the Palestinians.

Israel's Defense Minister Weizman said Israel plans to attack the Palestinians anywhere, anytime and with any means. And so in the framework of Camp David, Israel views that solution of the Palestinian issues as genocide, the annihilation of the Palestinian people.

The Arabs are taking practical steps to back up their strong objection to such a settlement. Cairo has paid for its treachery with isolation in the Arab world. Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Kuwait, Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Libya and other members of the Arab League have already broken off diplomatic relations with Cairo. Egypt has been removed from a number of Arab organizations, and it has been refused loans and other assistance. The Arab people who reject the separate deal are demanding a just and comprehensive settlement in the interests of all the parties concerned and primarily in the interests of all the Palestinian Arabs.

DIFFICULTIES FACING REPUBLICAN IRAN EXAMINED

LD291654 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, April 29, TASS--Iran is experiencing a difficult period of transition from the despotic monarchy toppled by the revolution to a republican system. The country's Provisional Government faces many complicated problems.

One of them are relationships with the revolutionary committees, created in the course of the revolution. As a matter of fact, the leadership of some of them has been penetrated by counterrevolutionary elements, former agents of the shah's secret police, monarchists, reactionaries, agents of imperialist secret services. They are doing their best to discredit the new bodies of power, to provoke internal strife in the country. The progressive forces of Iran, as well as the prominent religious-political figures Khomeyni and Taleqani, favour the preservation of the revolutionary committees, but purged from counterrevolutionary elements.

Nor has the nationalities question been solved in Iran. The national minorities, which make up about half of the country's population, had no rights at all under the shah. At present, as the draft of a new constitution is being drawn up, they are demanding autonomy for the areas they populate in the framework of the Iranian state.

Recent events in the towns of Sandandaj, Gonbad-e Qabus and Naqadeh demonstrated that the counterrevolutionaries are trying to provoke clashes between different nationalities. Such clashes already took many lives and sharpened the situation in the country.

The Iranian economy is also experiencing grave difficulties since it was disorganised with the stormy events that have rocked Iran throughout the last year.

There is an acute shortage of raw and other materials, spares and financing at industrial enterprises. All this hinders the resumption of work by plants and factories and the restoration of the country's economic life. A negative effect is rendered also by the consequences of the former shah regime's dependence on Western capitalist countries.

In these complicated conditions the Iranian Government is taking measures towards organising industrial production, eliminating unemployment, reducing the growth rates of inflation, establishing state control over production. The bulk of the revenue coming from oil exports is at present allocated for these purposes.

Despite the difficulties and reactionary machinations, Iran's democratic forces are fully resolved to uphold the gains of the revolution. Mass demonstrations and meetings are held up and down the country under the slogan "down with imperialism" in support of the republican system and democracy.

DEMICHEV ATTENDS SYRIAN RECEPTION IN MOSCOW

LD182300 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 18 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 18, TASS--Today Jabr al-Kafri, the ambassador of Syria, gave a reception on the occasion of the national holiday.

Present at the reception were Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of culture of the USSR; Petr Strautmanis, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, other officials, and representatives of the public.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ALGERIA--The Algerian national metallurgy company signed in Algiers an accord with Tyazhpromeksoport, the Soviet heavy industry exporters, providing for a fruitful development of the Soviet-Algerian economic cooperation. Under the terms of the new accord, the Soviet Union will extend assistance to Algeria in the field of the exploitation of iron ore resources in some areas of the country, and of increasing the output of metallurgy plants. The accord comes as a practical implementation of the economic agreements already signed between the Soviet Union and Algeria. [Text] [Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 16 Apr 79 LD]

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES MUZOREWA'S VICTORY IN RHODESIAN ELECTIONS

LD280928 Moscow in Shona to Rhodesia 1600 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The results of the so-called majority rule elections have been announced. The new head of the administration soon to be installed in power is a very close political ally of Ian Smith--church leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa. Now these elections have come up with a decision, and as arranged beforehand, Bishop Abel Muzorewa was victorious and will lead the new government.

But will this act of deceit solve the problems of Rhodesia? The new constitution, like its predecessors, continues to emphasize white privileges and to champion these interests. It was stated that there would be no change in the situation in Rhodesia without approval of the white people. Furthermore, it was emphasized that the whites are vital for Rhodesia's search for international recognition.

The white tobacco farmers were alarmed at the success of the freedom fighters against their administration. They then sought other means to continue in power. They looked around for black sellouts. Now in Rhodesia, the question is being asked about the (?policy) to be followed by the new administration. It has become clear that the policies that will be pursued by this leader are not likely to promote the interests and welfare of the oppressed African masses. Muzorewa will soon be forced to fulfill in action the plans worked out for him by the racist regime. On their part, the few whites in Rhodesia will work hard to secure international recognition and to have economic sanctions lifted. We can therefore see that Muzorewa was elected to be leader, but without power. He was chosen to be a front for white interests. The position of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe is clear about this selling out in Rhodesia. We say no to selling out. We say no to oppression, and we say no to racial discrimination. The war of liberation will continue until a government acceptable to the majority of the indigenous black people of Zimbabwe is in power. This is the only government that can end Rhodesia's problems.

Moscow in Ndebele to Rhodesia at 1630 GMT on 25 April carries an unattributed commentary saying:

In Rhodesia a statement has been issued in connection with the so-called elections organized by the Boers to strengthen their position in power. The new prime minister is said to be Abel Muzorewa, who will follow in the footsteps of the Boer Ian Smith. Their policies are the same. [Words indistinct] the puppet Muzorewa is said to have defeated his other fellow puppets, and will thus be the leader of the new administration. [Words indistinct] the constitution says that the control of the army, the police and the courts will remain in the hands of the white minority. The privileges of the whites, and their ill treatment of the Africans will continue and the ordinary African will remain a slave of the white man. The peaceful world does not recognize these elections, which have also been rejected by the majority of the Zimbabwe nation. Through this election, the Boers have tried to divide the liberation forces so that some of the freedom fighters might be tempted to stop fighting, believing that freedom has come. But this is not so. [words indistinct]

[Certain puppets have been pushed forward, to give the semblance of a black government. Yet the whites still control the situation. This plan is also acceptable to the Western world, as it gives them some pretext to give recognition to Smith's illegal administration, and start openly trading with Rhodesia.]

This will also boost the Boers' recruiting campaign for their fighting forces. [words indistinct] Muzorewa's policies are tailored for him by his mentor, Ian Smith. Muzorewa will now preach Smith's gospel and ask for the removal of sanctions. He will be following instructions given him in his new post. The Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe will continue to fight until the country is liberated, and the people truly govern themselves, and are not taken for a ride."

RACIST REGIMES REMAIN ESSENTIAL TO U.S. AFRICAN STRATEGY

LD291256 Moscow in French to Africa 1700 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Vladimir Kudryavtsev commentary]

[Text] The aims of the new American strategy in Africa have not changed much, our commentator writes. They still include the setting up of control by imperialist monopolies over the continent's natural resources. Essentially, it is the racist regimes of southern Africa who are being counted on. Yet these regimes are so odious that U.S. politicians are obliged to maneuver and play the hypocrite. At present, the American strategists want to place puppet governments in power in Rhodesia and Namibia and repaint the facade of the racist system in the Republic of South Africa. But the rise of the people's liberation movements in Zimbabwe and Namibia is checkmating the expediencies of the United States and Great Britain. The racists' maneuvers, tacitly approved by their Western protectors, have no influence on the positions of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and SWAPO, who are determined to fight until the racist order is totally suppressed.

Tactical modifications have been made to the American strategy in Africa. Recently, and with increasing frequency, there have been invitations to use classical methods of colonialism. The United States is beginning to threaten a renewal of gunboat diplomacy and a recourse to Marines to defend their interests. The American press and the most bellicose of the hawks are speaking ever more frequently of the possibility, even the necessity, of armed intervention in the affairs of southern Africa in order to save the racist regimes. They use, as always, anti-Soviet fabrications, and claim that the Cubans and even the Russians (?are penetrating) into South Africa. When we hear of the selfish interests of the United States in Africa, we must not forget the strategic plans of the Pentagon and the aggressive bloc in its entirety. These plans include (?support) for the South African military bases and ports in order to control the main sea lanes from Europe to the Indian Ocean and further to the east.

These points are all the more important because, despite the Suez Canal, a considerable quantity of oil is sent to Europe by the sea route around the south of the African Continent. The events in Iran and the indignation of the Arab countries in face of President as-Sadat's treachery, make access to the Suez Canal vulnerable from the standpoint of the imperialists. For them, the southern route becomes still more attractive. (?Naturally), events in the Middle East exert a great influence on American strategy in Africa, particularly in the south. In forming the aggressive Tel Aviv-Cairo axis the American strategists hope to extend U.S. influence to the south of the African Continent in order to control the whole eastern half of Africa. The United States' plans to strengthen their presence in the Indian Ocean and to enlarge the Diego Garcia military base also serve this aim indirectly.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN REQUEST CONTINUATION OF RHODESIAN SANCTIONS

LD291910 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Washington, April 29, TASS--TASS correspondent V. Gan reports:

The "free elections" staged by the Smith clique in Rhodesia won praise from the American Government. In an interview for the UPI agency U.S. President James Carter described them as a "step in the right direction". He announced that the administration is studying the electoral procedure and will take decisions on the possible lifting of economic sanctions against the Salisbury regime.

At present Smith's sponsors in the Congress have launched a strident campaign for lifting the sanctions alleging that the "elections" held were fair and just. Here they obviously ignore generally-known facts, for instance, that a state of siege is introduced on more than 90 per cent of Rhodesia's territory, and that the Smith regime forced the electors at gun point to the polls. The position of the White House, which is inclining towards coming out openly on the side of the racists, causes serious concern among the country's broad public opinion. A group of black congressmen sent a letter to President Carter demanding a rejection of all appeals to resume aid to the criminal regime. The U.S. administration, they write, must come out resolutely against lifting the sanctions on trade with the illegal Rhodesian regime, for they must remain until genuine representatives of that country's people take power into their hands.

Lusaka, April 29, TASS--The electoral swindle held the other day in Rhodesia is admitted even by African puppets who were preparing to take up high positions in the bodies of the "new administration". At a press conference in Salisbury one of the collaborationists running in the "elections", Sithole quoted numerous facts pointing to the broad utilisation by the racist regime of intimidation, cheating, coercion and swindling for doctoring the returns. Sithole announced the decision of his group to reject the seats they gained in "Parliament" and not to take part in the "government". He demanded the holding of new elections.

UK, U.S. 'SUPPORT' FOR RHODESIA ONLY PROTECTS OWN INTERESTS

LD282332 Moscow in Shona to Africa 1600 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Vladislav Chernukha commentary]

[Text] The UN Security Council directed that there was to be no trading of any kind with the administration of the tobacco farmers led by Ian Smith in Rhodesia. This directive was supported by America, Britain and the other Western countries. But this directive was never fulfilled. The Western countries, through various middlemen, continued to support the racist regime--economically and militarily. It became clear that their help for Ian Smith was not enough, as the regime faced serious dangers from the liberation forces, and was seen to be in great difficulties. So Britain and America looked for other tactics of deception. Planning with the racists, they decided that the only way left was to set up a puppet African administration which would continue to serve their interests. Thus, we see that in the past week there have been elections in Rhodesia.

The news reporters of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR revealed that many people in the various rural villages in Rhodesia were intimidated into voting.

They were warned that if they did not vote, they would be shot. The result was that in some areas the votes cast were more than the people known to be living in these areas. In one area, the turnout was 108 percent. This election was strongly condemned by the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, which is recognized by the OAU as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe.

Even before this election was completed, the Western countries were already calling for the recognition of the African administration that would be set up in the country and that there should be a lifting of sanctions against Rhodesia. This is the message being propagated by Margaret Thatcher, leader of the British Conservative Party. The same sentiments are being echoed in the U.S. Senate. All this makes it quite clear that the elections in Rhodesia were definitely organized under the auspices of Washington and London in their efforts to keep in power the racist whites under the guise of an African government.

These countries look upon Rhodesia as a strategic bridge in their fight against the independent African states. There are over 250 UK and U.S. companies being protected by the tobacco farmers in Rhodesia. These companies are exporting their profits overseas and channeling them into the war efforts of NATO. This election farce has the support of the Western powers, since it gives them the pretext they need to openly trade with Rhodesia and to openly support the Rhodesian Government, thus strengthening their position in plundering an impoverished country.

RACISM CONTINUES DESPITE S. AFRICAN 'LIBERALIZATION'

LD281012 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Yuriy Mikhaylov commentary in "Problems and Opinion" program]

[Text] Much has been said lately in the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa and in the media about the so-called voluntary liberalization of apartheid. And now a comment on that by Yuriy Mikhaylov:

Changes are definitely being made in the Republic of South Africa, but they certainly can't be considered voluntary on the part of the racist authorities and they certainly are not radical changes in the apartheid system. Furthermore, the South African media are confusing two very different processes: On the one hand, Pretoria has been forced to make concessions because of the firm and uncompromising struggle of the African people and, on the other hand, the regime has been trying to make apartheid look better on the surface.

For example, let's take a look at labor relations. The nationalist press has used a lot of words and paper to publicize wage increases for African workers, but these newspapers don't mention that the increases came after a big wave of strikes in 1973 and 1974 and the general political strikes in Soweto in 1976. After that the authorities recognized the formal right of Africans to strike and allowed Africans to work at some jobs formerly reserved for whites. This was an important, but mainly moral victory of the African working class. After all, higher prices and inflation canceled out the pay rise, and countless restrictions made it virtually impossible for Africans to exercise their formal right to strike. Therefore the situation hasn't really improved for Africans and the differences have remained between them and the racist authorities. And a big disproportion has remained between the conditions of the Europeans and nonwhite population.

Now let's examine the education system. When obligatory instruction in the Afrikaans language was repeated in schools and colleges, for a year and a half students boycotted schools. Hundreds of students were arrested, injured or even killed by the police. Finally the racists had to give in, but it was only after a big fight.

The racists didn't change the regulation of the Afrikaans language by their own free will anymore than they changed labor legislation on their own initiative. It's well known how difficult legal and economic struggle is in the Republic of South Africa. Any progress, therefore, even the most limited, is extremely important. This dispels the myth that it's a hopeless case for the oppressed to wage the struggle. That's why the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party stress in their documents the need not only for armed struggle but also a national campaign to raise wages, improve working conditions, halt price rises and reorganize the education system. Thousands of leaflets with these appeals have been spread illegally throughout the Republic of South Africa. But the racists were working on other so-called concessions and reforms that suit their own interests. Pretoria is planning plenty of so-called liberal and voluntary reforms to strengthen the positions of those sections of the African population that are already allies of the regime or its potential allies.

One of the main plans of the nationalist government, for instance, is to increase the bureaucracy and influence of tribal chiefs in the Bantustans. A lot is also being done to encourage the class of African capitalists. For example, now there are less restrictions on Africans to conduct business and own private property. The purpose of this reform is to get petty officials, chiefs and bourgeois elements to cooperate with the regime. These aims are definitely against the basic interests of the African people. Such so-called liberalization is just another way to keep apartheid alive.

COMMENTATOR EXAMINES SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENSE DOCUMENT

LD280408 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Our observer Yuriy Mikhaylov takes a look at the white paper on defense made public in the Republic of South Africa.

In a nutshell, the document could be described as a rare mixture of unconcealed threats against the neighboring countries and of self-exposure. Touching on South Africa's relations with the neighboring African countries, the white paper says they will soon have to choose between peace and the continuing conflict. And against the background of constant military provocations of the South African racists against Angola, Zambia, and also punitive actions in Namibia, such statements sound especially ominous and challenging. Only recently, South Africa's ruling circles and its mass media tried hard to convince the world public that they seek to insure the independence of Namibia. And Pretoria conducted endless talks on that subject with the West. In practice, however, under cover of those talks, the racists were feverishly setting up a puppet administrative apparatus and its armed forces [were] called upon to prevent the transfer of power to the Namibian people and their lawful representatives, SWAPO.

But now Pretoria no longer intends to conceal its real designs. The white paper says bluntly that the South African Army is taking an active part in the plans to build up Namibia's army. At the same time, the South African military experts are helping to form balanced ground forces which would be ready for combat. This is something more than just an admission of self-exposure. It's a frank challenge to the United Nations, to the entire world community. South Africa says openly that it wants to preserve its domination in the neighboring African country by force. There is no doubt that those attempts of the racists are doomed to failure, just as the military blackmail directed against the independence African countries. It is clear, however, that immediate and effective international measures should be taken against a regime which openly proclaims as its policy military piracy and territorial seizures.

ARMY PAPER HAILS CPSU, SUPREME SOVIET DECISIONS

LD271023 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Following a Course of Creation"]

[Text] The life of Soviet society--the society of mature socialism--has been marked with events of great political significance during these spring days. An important new stage on the path of further developing and improving it was the CPSU Central Committee April (1979) plenum and the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation. The Soviet people celebrated the 109th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. The all-union communist subbotnik held in honor of that glorious date became a genuinely nationwide festival of labor. Our country is approaching the great and radiant holiday--1 May--in an atmosphere of tremendous patriotic enthusiasm among the masses.

The Soviet people greeted with a feeling of pride in their great motherland and in the Leninist party the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session. They warmly and unanimously approve the election of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee--that true Leninist and outstanding politician and statesman of today--as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. As a result of his tireless activity in that post in recent years the work of the highest organ of state power has risen to a qualitatively new level, the activity of soviets centrally and locally has increased and our socialist democracy has been further developed.

At the present stage, in the conditions of mature socialism, the content of the USSR Supreme Soviet's activity has become deeper and more multifaceted. A glorious page in its work and in the work of all the soviets opened with the adoption of the new USSR Constitution. The results of this activity and the next tasks to be resolved by the deputies of the present USSR Supreme Soviet convocation were revealed with extreme clarity in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the CPSU Central Committee April plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session. The provisions and conclusions they contain have been received by the Soviet people as a guide to action in the struggle to achieve new successes in communist creation and as a program for further developing and improving socialist democracy. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on awarding Comrade L.I. Brezhnev the Lenin Prize for the books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" and for his tireless struggle for peace has met with nationwide support.

All the work of the first USSR Supreme Soviet session was permeated with the democratic spirit of the Soviet social and state system and of our new Constitution. The deputies--the people's best representatives--expressed on behalf of all the Soviet people unanimous support for the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and readiness to direct all efforts, knowledge and energy toward new achievements in communist building.

The course elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress is aimed at further developing the economy and improving the working people's life, at improving socialist democracy and strengthening the friendship between all our motherland's nations and nationalities, and at strengthening its defense might and insuring lasting peace and international security. Following this course, the Soviet people, under party leadership, have achieved outstanding new successes in the economic and social development of society. In the first 3 years of the 10th 5-Year Plan the growth in industrial output was more than R80 billion, which is equivalent to the total volume of industrial production in the mid-fifties.

As our development continues, life advances more new tasks into the foreground. Indicating these, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his speech at the USSR Surpeme Soviet session: "It is above all a question of steadily increasing the efficiency of the country's economy and revealing and exploiting all its tremendous potentials. Herein lies the main condition for further improving the people's prosperity and comprehensively strengthening our motherland's might." The Soviet people greeted with satisfaction the determination, which resounded in the deputies' speeches, to strengthen the USSR Supreme Soviet's contribution to resolving these most important tasks.

The session was an important new step along the path of improving the organizational forms, style, methods and procedure of the work of the highest organ of state power. It adopted the USSR Supreme Soviet regulations and introduced alterations and additions to the statute on the standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities. These important documents were elaborated in complete accordance with the new USSR Constitution, are based on the Leninist principles of the internal organization and work procedures of the soviets, and are aimed at further strengthening and developing their democratic foundations.

A most important role in implementing the party's economic and social policy and its foreign policy line belongs to the Soviet Government. Our country's working people and army and navy servicemen unanimously approve its activity and fully support the USSR Council of Ministers as appointed by the USSR Supreme Soviet session. Great satisfaction greeted the measures being adopted by the party and government to further improve the economic management machinery in the country and the administrative system and to strengthen discipline and organization in all sectors and along all avenues of communist creation.

The cause of communist building and the securing of favorable conditions for its further all-round development is served by the peace-loving foreign policy line of our party and the Soviet state. The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet and Soviet Government are constantly concerned with strengthening the country's defense capability and maintaining its security at the necessary level. They take into account the complexity of the present-day international situation and intend--as was indicated at the session--to continue to adopt the necessary measures to strengthen our armed forces.

Soviet servicemen are well aware of the tremendous responsibility with which they are invested to defend the socialist fatherland and the gains of socialism and communism. They respond to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1979) Plenum and the first USSR Supreme Soviet session by exerting all their efforts to achieve new successes in training and service, and they struggle persistently for increased combat readiness.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet session have raised the whole of political and public life in our country to a new, even higher level. The warm approval and unanimous support for these decisions is further evidence of the indestructible unity of party and people and a guarantee of our new victories and achievements in communist building. The land of the soviets is advancing confidently along a Leninist course. On these spring days the CPSU Central Committee May Day slogan rings out over its boundless expanses:

"Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, under the leadership of the Communist Party--forward, to the victory of communism!"

BRONZE BUST OF SHCHERBITSKIY UNVEILED

LD281802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The festive unveiling of a bronze bust of Shcherbitskiy, twice Hero of Socialist Labor, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, took place today in the town of Verkhnedneprovsk in Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast, the hero's place of birth. It was erected in accordance with a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS AT KREMLIN 27 APRIL

LD272238 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented USSR awards to a group of comrades in the Kremlin today. Orders of Lenin and Hammer and Sickle gold medals of Hero of Socialist Labor were presented to Academicians Melnikov and Peyve. Orders of Lenin were presented to Strautmanis, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to Chakovskiy, the editor-in-chief of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. Orders of the October Revolution were conferred on Medvedyev, rector of the Academy of Social Sciences attached to the CPSU Central Committee; Tolkunov, chairman of the NOVOSTI board; and Pronin, retired lieutenant general. A group of comrades was presented with Orders of the Red Banner of Labor and of the Friendship Among Peoples. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and on behalf of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally, Comrade Kuznetsov cordially congratulated the recipients of the awards and wished them new creative successes.

YERMIN ASSUMES RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS POSITION

LD291736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] An organizational question was examined by a plenum of the Penzenskiy Obkom, which was held today. In connection with the appointment of Comrade Yermin as first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the plenum relieved him of his duties as first secretary of the obkom. (Kulkoval), who previously worked as secretary of the Penzenskiy Obkom, was elected first secretary of the Penzenskaya Oblast party committee.

CENTRAL TV TO SCREEN BREZHNEV'S 'MALAYA ZEMLYA' IN MAY

LD290946 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 29 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 29, TASS--A three-episode documentary publicistic film, based on Leonid Brezhnev's book "Malaya Zemlya" ("Little Land"), has been made in the Soviet Union. The Central Television will show its premiere in the first days of May. The film, based entirely on the text of the book which is almost entirely cited in the film, reproduces page by page on the screen the history of one of the most heroic episodes of the Second World War--the fighting on the Malaya Zemlya, a patch of land in the vicinity of Novorossiysk, which was seized by a Soviet landing party in February 1943 and kept for 225 days up to the liberation of the city.

Brezhnev's reminiscences are illustrated by numerous sequences of the front-line news reels, photographs and documents of the war-time years. "We worked over the film for a year with great creative enthusiasm and the feeling of high responsibility," a TASS correspondent has been told by Vladimir Osminin, the film director. "Our task was to reproduce with very high precision, in a strictly documental way, every line of Brezhnev's remarkable book that priceless document which was written by the direct participant in the heroic epic." "The creation of the film," Osminin said, "was preceded by weeks and months of work in archives, thousands of metres of frontline news reels were looked through. In trenches among fighting men on the Malaya Zemlya the news reel shows Leonid Brezhnev, chief of the Political Department of the heroic 18th Army. We managed to find unique sequences of the newsreel which will be shown for the first time," Osminin said. "Among them sequences made by the camera-men in the course of the fighting for Novorossiysk and in the first days after the liberation of the city." Following the text of the book, we were striving to convey the heroic spirit of the unforgettable days through the destinies of separate people--participants in the fighting on the Malaya Zemlya about whom Brezhnev writes such warm words. We met and conversed with many heroes of his book. Fighting men, commanders, political workers of the legendary 18th Army share their reminiscences in our film, Osminin said. The film also includes sequences made nowadays which picture Novorossiysk which was restored to life, the celebrations on the occasion of the title of a hero city conferred upon it, the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the liberation from fascism. Leonid Brezhnev's moving meeting with comrades-in-arms-war veterans is featured in the film. Verses of Soviet poets of wartime years, songs of that period sound in the film.

ARMENIAN CP PLENUM RELEASES, ELECTS PARTY OFFICIALS

LD251533 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 13 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed "Information Report on Armenian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Excerpts] An Armenian CP Central Committee plenum was held on 12 April. The plenum discussed the question of "the tasks of the republic's party organization in insuring the fulfillment of the economic and social development plans of the 19th 5-Year Plan in the light of the premises and conclusions contained in the speech delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the meeting with the voters of Moscow's Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug." The Armenian CP Central Committee plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question under discussion.

The Armenian CP Central Committee plenum examined organizational questions. The plenum released Comrade P.P. Anisimov from his duties as second secretary and Bureau member of the Armenian CP Central Committee in connection with his appointment as USSR Gosplan deputy chairman. The plenum elected Comrade Gennadiy Nikolayevich Andreyev second secretary and Bureau member of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

The plenum confirmed Comrade G.G. Navasardyan as chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Agricultural Department and Comrade S.G. Mutafyan as chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee Construction and Municipal Services Department.

With this the plenum ended its work.

Comrade V.M. Nikiforov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, took part in the work of the Armenian CP Central Committee plenum.

CSA FIRST-QUARTER INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE FIGURES

LD300909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "How Industry Is Working: On the Results of Industry's Fulfillment of the USSR State Plan in the First Quarter of 1979]

[Text] Industrial production association and enterprise collectives fulfilled the March plan for output sales by 102 percent. The targets were fulfilled for labor productivity growth and for the production of most major types of articles.

Because of last winter's difficult weather the January and February plan was somewhat underfulfilled. The plan for the sale of output as a whole for the first quarter was fulfilled 99.7 percent.

The first quarter increase in industrial production compared with the corresponding period last year was 3 percent (the growth in average daily production was 3.8 percent). Labor productivity increased 2 percent.

Broken down by individual ministries and union republics, the indicators for fulfillment of the plan for output sales and for production volume and labor productivity growth rates are characterized by the following figures:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of Quarterly Plan for for Output Sales	First Quarter 1979 as Percentage of First Quarter 1978	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and electrification	100.5	104	103
Petroleum industry	99.2	104	102
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	97	100.7	100.2
Gas industry	102	112	109
Coal industry	100.9	100.8	98
Ferrous metallurgy	97	99.2	99.1
Nonferrous metallurgy	99.5	99.3	98
Chemical industry	93	99	97

Power machinebuilding	100.7	103	101
Heavy and transport machinebuilding	100.6	103	103
Electrical engineering industry	101	104	103
Chemical and petroleum machinebuilding	101	106	105
Machine-tool and tool building industry	99	108	107
Instrument-making, automation equipment and control systems	101	107	108
Automotive industry	100.5	108	106
Tractor and agricultural machinebuilding	100.3	104	103
Machinebuilding for livestock-raising and fodder production	101	106	103
Construction, road and municipal machinebuilding	102	105	104
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	100.8	104	104
Timber and wood processing industry	95	96	97
Pulp and paper industry	92	93	92
Construction materials industry	94	97	97
Light industry	100.2	102	103
Food industry	102	100.9	100.8
Meat and dairy industry	102	100.1	99
Fish industry	96	95	94
Procurements	102	102	100.9
Medical industry	101	109	107
Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry	99	100.1	97

Union Republics (including Industry Under All-Union Jurisdiction)	Percentage Fulfillment of Quarterly Plan for Output Sales	First Quarter 1979 as Percentage of First Quarter 1978	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
RSFSR	99.3	101.8	101.3
Ukrainian SSR	100.8	103.1	101.8
Belorussian SSR	101	107.2	104.4
Uzbek SSR	102	105.1	101.6
Kazakh SSR	100.9	103.0	101.2
Georgian SSR	100.7	106.5	105.2
Azerbaijan SSR	102	107.8	104.9
Lithuanian SSR	101	101.9	100.5
Moldavian SSR	101	102.9	100.6
Latvian SSR	100.2	99.0	99.0
Kirgiz SSR	102	104.6	103.1
Tadzhik SSR	103	107.0	104.4
Armenian SSR	102	107.4	102.8
Turkmen SSR	102	99.9	96.7
Estonian SSR	101	101.9	101.5

Of the most important types of output totaled:

	Produced in First 3 Months 1979	First 3 Months 1979 as Percentage of First 3 Months 1978
Electricity--billion kilowatt-hours	332	103
Petroleum (including gas condensate) million tons	143	104

Gas--billion cubic meters	102	109
Coal--million tons	187	101
Steel--million tons	37.0	99
Rolled ferrous metals (finished)--million tons	25.7	97
Steel pipes--million tons	4.4	101
Mineral fertilizers (in standard units)--million tons	21.7	87
Plant-protection chemicals (in standard units)--thousand tons	117	93
Synthetic resins and plastics--thousand tons	845	96
Chemical fibers and yarns--thousand tons	283	99.9
Motor vehicle tires--millions	15.2	102
Turbines--million kilowatts	4.4	104
Turbine generators--million kilowatts	4.3	122
A.C. electric motors--million kilowatts	13.2	105
Metal cutting machine tools--thousands	58.0	99
millions of rubles	457	108
including machine tools with numerical program control--thousands	1.8	105
Forging and pressing machines--thousands	13.8	99.7
millions of rubles	133	109
Instruments, automation equipment and spare parts--millions of rubles	1,175	112
Computer equipment and spare parts--millions of rubles	875	114
Oil Industry equipment--thousands of tons	48.6	108
Chemical equipment and spare parts--millions of rubles	185	106
Technological equipment and spares for light and food industry--millions of rubles	320	103
Mainline diesel locomotives--thousand horsepower	984	98
Mainline electric locomotives--thousand horsepower	866	101
Mainline freightcars--thousands	17.0	96
Motor vehicles--thousands:	550	101
including:		
trucks	197	102
light vehicles	332	100.8
Tractors--thousands	139	96
Agricultural machinery--million of rubles	652	106
Machinery for livestock-raising and fodder production--millions of rubles	487	105
Grain harvesting combines--thousands	29.3	103
Cotton harvesting machines--thousands	2.4	100.3
Excavators--thousands	10.5	100.9
Commercial timber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements)--million fest-meters	92	89
Paper--million tons	1.3	94
Cement--million tons	27.5	88
Precast ferroconcrete--million cubic meters of output	29	96
Textiles of all kinds--billion square meters	2.7	100.6
Sewn goods--billions of rubles	5.6	104
Knitted underware and outerwear--million articles	403	101

Leather footwear--million pairs	193	99
Meat (from state raw material resources)--million tons	2.1	100.5
Sausage products--thousand tons	766	102
Edible fish products, including canned fish--millions of rubles	946	91
Animal oil (from state raw material resources)--thousand tons	212	95
Whole-milk produce in milk equivalent (from state raw material resources)--million tons	6.0	99.1
Vegetable oil (from state raw material resources)--thousand tons	729	92
Confectionary products--thousand tons	1,020	102
Mixed feed--million tons	16	105
Clocks and watches--millions	15.8	100.8
Chinaware and crockery--million items	267	97
Quality tableware (in glass and crystal)--millions of rubles	222	106
Radios and radio-record players--millions	2.0	96
Televisions--millions	1.8	99.9
including color sets	0.4	125
Refrigerators--millions	1.5	101
Washing machines--thousands	938	102
Motorcycles and scooters--thousands	270	103
Furniture--billions of rubles	1.3	103

The plan for the first 3 months has been ovefulfilled in terms of gas extraction and the production of many types of machinery and equipment, instruments, automation and computer equipment, sewn goods, cultural, consumer and household goods and a number of other types of output.

The volume of top category output increased by 24 percent compared with the first 3 months of last year. As of 1 April this year 65,000 articles had the state mark of quality.

Production associations and enterprises in a number of sectors failed to fulfill the targets laid down for the production and delivery of output in the required range and proper quality and for labor productivity growth.

The plan for oil extraction and production of finished rolled ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, commercial timber, cement, textiles, leather footwear, meat, edible fish products, animal oil and other types of output was not fulfilled.

In the course of socialist competition industrial workers are taking steps to eliminate existing shortcomings, increase the rate of industrial production and improve work efficiency and quality.

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON 1979 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

LD271856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reports that the industry of the Russian Federation has fulfilled the March 1979 plan for the marketing of output, the growth in labor productivity, and the output of the majority of the most important types of goods.

As the result of backlogs in production during January and February which were caused by difficult winter weather conditions the plan for marketing of output on the whole in the first quarter has been fulfilled by 99.7 percent.

The volume of industrial production has increased compared to the corresponding period last year. The quarterly plan for the production of gas and coal, and the manufacture of many types of machinery, equipment, instruments, means of automation and computer equipment, textiles, goods for public amenities and household goods, and a number of other goods has been overfulfilled.

At the same time, the RSFSR Central Statistical Administration report says, the plan has not been fulfilled in production of oil, the production of rolled ferrous metals, mineral fertilizers, lumber, prefabricated ferroconcrete, cloth, leather footwear, meat, animal fats, food, fish, and some other types of products.

The production associations of a number of industrial enterprises have not fulfilled set tasks in the output and supply of products of the set variety and required quality, nor have they fulfilled set tasks for the growth in labor productivity. The collectives of industrial enterprises and associations are taking measures to liquidate shortcomings.

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN NUCLEAR POWER STATION--Power generation in Armenia, one of the Soviet republics in the southern Caucasus, is expected to grow 1.5 times in the course of the current 5-year plan. The greater part of this growth will be secured through an atomic power station, the first unit of which is already in operation and the second unit of which is in the process of being installed. This nuclear power station in the mountains is built to withstand earth tremors. The construction of nuclear power stations constitutes the main dimension of the growth of the power generation industry in the European sector of the Soviet Union. [Text] [Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 20 Apr 79 LD]

FAR EAST FISHING SHORTCOMINGS--Far Eastern fishermen have failed to fulfill their first quarter plan for fish catches this year. The shortage for the Dalryba as a whole totaled 240,000 tons. Serious lagging has been allowed compared with the 1978 level in all production indexes. All fishing expeditions worked unsatisfactorily but performance of Kamchatka fishermen was particularly poor. The Kamchatrybprom has failed to deliver more than 60,000 tons of fish to the state. The poorest results among kolkhoz fishermen have been reported by kolkhozes in Khabarovsky Kray, which failed to deliver 26,300 tons of fish to the state. The situation has not improved so far. [Vladivostok Maritime Service in Russian to the Pacific Far East 0710 GMT 21 Apr 79 OW]

COLLECTION OF STATISTICS--Moscow, April 17, TASS--A brief collection of statistics "USSR in Figures in 1978" was issued. It contains information on the development of the Soviet economy last year and also comparative figures for 1913, 1928, 1940, 1970 and some other years. The collection also contains some information on the economic and cultural advance of other socialist countries. In some instances comparative figures with capitalist countries are given. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 17 Apr 79 LD]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 26-29 APRIL

LD280754/LD290405/LD300643 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 26 April reports that the sowing of fine fiber cotton has been completed in Turkmenia. The interrow spacing is being treated and it is intended to sell at least 240,000 tons of fine fiber cotton to the state.

At 0400 GMT the radio says that Volga aviators have begun aerial top-dressing of winter crops in Saratovskaya Oblast, where they occupy 650,000 hectares. Almost half of the crops will be dressed from the air and the rest will have mineral fertilizers applied in the usual way.

The station reports at 0700 GMT that Stavropolskiy Kray farmers have completed sowing sugar beets. This year they plan to sell the state 1.1 million tons of beets. The grain crops have begun heading in Turkmenia and combines there are being repaired faster than last year.

At 0700 GMT the radio reports that farmers in Kurskaya Oblast have sown 350,000 hectares of grain crops which is more than one-third of the total area.

At 1100 GMT the radio says that in the last few days the pace of sowing in the Ukraine and Belorussia has increased considerably. The sowing season has been delayed in the RSFSR due to the cold spring but sowing is now in progress in the Chernozem and in the lower Volga valley roughly 10-15 days later than usual. In Belorussia, sowing began 2 weeks late and has been complicated by the serious flooding in almost all areas of the polesye. Sowing of sunflowers is starting in the southern parts of Rostovskaya Oblast and preparation of the soil for corn sowing has begun. Reports from Kiev say that the pace of sowing is increasing daily. Up to 400,000-500,000 hectares are being sown daily with early grain crops. In Vinnitskaya Oblast farmers have already sown half the area to sugar beet. The conditions this spring are such that early and late crops are having to be sown practically simultaneously.

At 1400 GMT the radio reports that warm weather has set in the Kuban following prolonged rains. To date, spring crops have been sown on more than 1 million hectares, half of the kray's spring area.

At 1100 GMT on 27 April the radio reports that Kustanayskaya Oblast machine operators have set about selective harrowing. This year some 2,000 sowing complexes will be in operation in spring sowing which will make it possible to carry out sowing wheat--the main crop--to a tight schedule. Machine operators in Orlovskaya Oblast have started spring fieldwork. This year grain growers are giving preference to Moskovskaya-35 spring wheat. Altayskaya Kray's fodder field will occupy almost 2 million hectares this year. Perennial and annual grasses, sunflower, corn and a highly productive fodder mixture will be grown on it. Machine operators in the Kalunda Steppes are applying fertilizer and carrying out spring harrowing. This year the area sown to grasses with an increased content of protein will be expanded and the irrigated areas will increase. Large-scale work will be carried out to improve meadows and pastures.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0700 GMT on 28 April reports that fieldwork has begun in Orenburgskaya Oblast. Of the 5 million hectares to be sown, 3 million will be sown with high-yield strains of grain crops. In Kurskaya Oblast early grain crops have been sown on almost half the area to date. In Irkutskaya Oblast grain crops will occupy almost 2 million hectares this year.

At 1900 GMT the radio says that fieldwork is in progress in farms in Bryanskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Tulskaya and Orlovskaya oblasts.

The farmers are preparing the soil, top feeding winter crops, sowing early grain crops and planting potatoes. The first units went out into fields in Vladimirskaya and Ivanovskaya oblasts today. Warm weather is helping the soil become ready and there is a chance of making up for the time lost due to the cold weather.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0700 GMT on 29 April reports that cultivators in Latvia have begun the spring sowing. About 800,000 hectares will be planted in grain crops in the republic this year--almost 25 percent more than last year.

At 1100 GMT the radio announces that cultivators in Belgorodskaya have sown 500,000 hectares in spring crops using the Ipatovo method. The oblast was first in the Central-Chernozem Zone to complete the sowing of early grain crops. It adds that all farms in Omskaya Oblast began harrowing today. The weather is very changeable, but the cultivators are deploying their machinery skillfully, using each sunny hour to the fullest. It is planned to sow spring crops on almost 3 million hectares this year. In Kurskaya Oblast cultivators began sowing sugar beet today. This crop will occupy almost 200,000 hectares in the oblast. Cultivators in Tadzhikistan have begun sowing rice. Already 88 percent of all areas assigned to grain crops have been sown in the republic. The cultivators of Tadzhikistan have pledged to produce 300,000 tons of grain this year.

At 1200 GMT the radio announces that the sowing of early spring crops is now beginning in the Trans-Baykal Region. Machines are out in the fields of Ulan-Ude and Buryatia's farmers plan to complete their sowing in 50 working days.

At 1330 GMT the radio reports that rice-sowing complexes have gone out in the flood lands of the Kuban. An area of 180,000 hectares has been allotted for the crop in Krasnodarskiy Kray this year, which is 20,000 hectares more than last year.

At 1400 GMT the radio states that sowing units are at work in the southern rayons of Chitinskaya Oblast. This year grain crops will be sown over an area of 1,176,000 hectares. This is more than last year.

At 1600 GMT the radio carries a report from a correspondent on a collective farm in Bryukhovetskiy Rayon, in the Kuban. Here, measures are now being adopted to make up for the sugar beet crop lost because of the late spring and bad weather. The chairman of the farm says that resowing the sugar beet crop is his big problem at the moment. The sowing of sunflowers has been completed on 1,585 hectares and the planting of corn is nearing an end.

At 1750 GMT the radio adds that farmers in Volgogradskaya Oblast have sown the first 1 million hectares of early grain crops. They have to sow nearly 3.5 million hectares in early spring crops alone. It concludes by noting that vigorous cotton shoots have appeared everywhere in the Kashkadarinskaya Oblast of Uzbekistan.

'UNSTABLE' WEATHER HAMPERS SOWING PREPARATIONS

LD271508 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Commentary by (Viktor Igoryevich Solovov), chief agronomist in the grain crops administration of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, entitled "On the Country's Fields"]

[Excerpts] This spring has been remarkable for the unstable and capricious weather.

Cold and rainy weather has prevailed throughout the past week over the main part of the country's European territory. Air temperature on a 24-hour average has been below the norm by 2 to 8 degrees. The cooling which started in the second part [of April] spread to Moldavia, the Ukraine and the Northern Caucasus. Temperatures on the soil surface there dropped to minus 1 to 4 degrees, and locally even to minus 5 to 7. In the central and eastern parts of the Ukraine and the southeastern and Central-Chernozem zones, a temporary snow cover settled toward the end of the 10-day period. Fieldwork in the Ukraine--the south excepted--was held up for as much as 2 to 3 weeks. In the southern Volga Region, the Central-Chernozem Zone and central areas the delay has amounted to 7 to 10 days.

The border of the stable snow cover has now passed to the north of Leningrad, Vladimir, Ivanovo, Voronezh, Saratov and Orenburg, which is 300-400 kilometers south of the usual line. On an overall scale throughout the country, however, the front of fieldwork has been expanding despite the vagaries of the weather. Spring grain crops have been sown over an area of more than 4.5 million hectares; this is twice the area recorded the previous week.

Spring crop sowing is now in progress in all the union republics. Some kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Kurskaya, Bryanskaya, Orlovskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts have begun sowing over the past few days. In the Ukraine, grain and legume crops now occupy almost three-quarters of the planned areas.

Rice has begun to be sown on farms in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, the Kuban, and Rostovskaya, Astrakhanskaya, Bryanskaya and Khersonskaya oblasts. Some difficulties are affecting the sowing of sugar beet. Bad weather has caused this year's sowing preparations to be dragged out. Sugar beet has so far been sown over 20 percent of the areas. Sowing is in progress on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Georgia, Moldavia, Kirgizia and Krasnodarskiy Kray.

Cotton has been planted over 90 percent of the planned areas. Shoots have appeared on early sowing plantations. Crop spacing has begun in Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Turkmenia and Azerbaijan. Warm weather now prevails in the south. Potato planting and vegetable sowing is in progress. Work in orchards and vineyards continues.

CSA REPORTS OVERFULFILLMENT OF PLANS BY SEVERAL REPUBLICS

LD281722 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The Central Statistical Administration of the union republics has reported that the industrial enterprises of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirgizia, Tadzhikistan, Armenia, Turkmenia and Estonia have overfulfilled the plans for the first quarter. In all the republics the production of top quality category output has substantially increased. Certain union republics have not fulfilled the plan for the output of a number of important types of production. The workers of the union republics' industries are implementing measures to eliminate shortcomings.

BRIEFS

AMURSKAYA OBLAST SOWING PROGRESS--Nine rayons in Amurskaya Oblast planted 4,240 hectares of early grain crops yesterday. Since the beginning of sowing the oblast has planted a total of 28,400 hectares of early grain crops or 3.7 percent of the plan. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 26 Apr 79 OW]

USSR ANNOUNCES LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1097 28 APRIL

LD281250 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 28, TASS--Another artificial earth's satellite Cosmos-1097 was launched in the Soviet Union on Friday. Scientific equipment on board the sputnik is intended for further studies of the outer space.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parametres: initial period of revolution 39.6 minutes, [as received] maximum distance from the earth--357 kilometres (apogee), minimum distance from the earth (perigee)--180 kilometres, orbit's inclination is 62.8 degrees.

Equipment on board the sputnik is functioning normally.

SOVIET-FRENCH JOINT EXPERIMENTS ABOARD SALYUT-6

LD271406 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 27 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 27, TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Carried out today on board the scientific research complex is the last of the series of joint Soviet-French experiments in space material studies. These experiments were planned in conformity with the program of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France. Ten ampules with investigated substances, prepared by the French side, were delivered to the Salyut-6 station by the automatic cargo-ship Progress-5.

The purpose of the space technology experiments, which were carried out on Kristall (Crystal) and Splav (Alloy) installations, is to study the influence of imponderability on formation of crystals of different substances, including semiconductors, magnetic materials, metallic compounds.

Ampules with samples of the obtained materials will be delivered to the earth for joint study by scientists of the Soviet Union and France.

In the course of the day Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin were busy studying the reaction of the cardiovascular system to imitated hydrostatic pressure action. The studies are being carried out by means of the Chibis vacuum suit, while the recording of physiological parameters is being done by the multifunctional Polynom-2m apparatus.

According to telemetric information, the flight systems of the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 are functioning normally. The cosmonauts feel well.

MOSCOW REPORTS PROGRESS OF SALYUT-6-SOYUZ-32 FLIGHT

LD300659 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0205 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] The spaceflight of Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin has been in progress for 9 weeks. The cosmonauts have flown over 42 million km since their takeoff. They are coping well with the long period of weightlessness, retaining a high work capacity and are precisely and confidently fulfilling the flight program. The onboard systems of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 station are functioning normally. Today the cosmonauts will continue their work in investigating natural resources and studying the environment. They will photograph individual areas of the planet's surface and carry out visual observations of the land, the world's oceans and atmospheric phenomena. Work is also planned with the small Yelena gamma telescope.